PICTURESQUE ANTIQUITIES OF SCOTLAND,

ETCHED BY

ADAM DE CARDONNEL.

PART I.

The Veian and the Gabian Towers ſhall fall,
And one promiſcuous ruin cover all,
Not, after length of years, a ſtone betray
The place where once the very ruins lay.
ADDISON.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR, AND SOLD BY EDWARDS, IN PALL-MALL; ALSO AT EDWARDS'S, IN HALIFAX.

M,DCC,LXXXVIII.

PREFACE.

THE reception which a former Publication met with has encouraged me to continue my endeavours in preſerving from oblivion the ancient remains of Caledonian ſplendour, ſtill conſpicuous in the Churches, Religious Houſes, and Caſtles, though moſtly in ruins.

This Work was at firſt intended to have been on a much larger ſcale, and I had finiſhed ſeveral of the Plates; but, at the particular deſire of a learned Author, I reduced the Size, and altered my Plan, as better adapted to the convenience of Travellers, who wiſh to be acquainted with a few circumſtances relating to the ruins they may chance to viſit, without being obliged to conſult the ſeveral Authors who have written on the ſubject.

In providing materials for this little Work, I am under great obligations to the noble founder of the Society of Scottiſh Antiquaries, who generouſly gave every aſſiſtance in his power. To ſeveral others I owe my beſt thanks for Views, which, being of diſtant places, I had not an opportunity of taking myſelf, but which I have reaſon to believe are accurate.

The

The dates of the foundations were carefully collected from *Lord Hailes's Annals of Scotland, Spottiſwood's Appendix to Hope's Minor Practicks, Biſhop Keith, Forbes on Church Lands, Middleton's Appendix to Biſhop Spottiſwood's Hiſtory*, &c. Some few obſervations I have ſelected from Dr Henry and Mr Pennant. Notwithſtanding my utmoſt endeavours, there are ſtill ſome dates wanting.

With the Deſcriptions to my Plates, I have ventured to annex a few anecdotes and hiſtorical facts, which may perhaps appear trivial to many, and well known to the greateſt part of my Readers; but, as this Work was intended for the world at large, and not the learned, the Author hopes it will meet with a favourable reception.

INTRODUCTION.

INTRODUCTION.

PART I.

RELIGIOUS HOUSES.

AT what period Chriſtianity was firſt introduced into this country is very uncertain. We find in a book written in the year 209 by Tertullian againſt the Jews, that the unconquered parts of Britain were become ſubject to Chriſt. Euſebius mentions the Goſpel to have been preached by the Apoſtles in the Britiſh iſles; which Theodoret, who lived in the beginning of the fifth century, further confirms. Various were the perſecutions which the Church ſuffered, till they were ſtopped by Conſtantine the Great, who being himſelf a Chriſtian, granted the Chriſtian clergy many favours. By one edict he exempted them from military and other burthenſome ſervices, that they might, with more leiſure and freedom, attend to the duties of their office. He beſtowed alſo on the Church all the goods and poſſeſſions of the late martyrs, who had died without heirs: But the edict publiſhed at Rome in the year 322, by which he gave full liberty to perſons of all ranks to bequeath to the Church, by their laſt will, ſo much of their eſtates as they choſe, was the moſt beneficial.

No ſooner was the peace of the Church ſecured from external violence, than religious controverſy broke out, which had almoſt totally deſtroyed all future quiet. That fatal diſpute about the doctrines of Arius, which began in Alexandria in the year 317, ſoon found its way into Britain.

In the fourth century, appeared St Anthony, called the Father of the Monaſtic life; he was one of the many Chriſtians in Egypt, who, flying from the fury of perſecution, lived retired amidſt the pathleſs deſerts. From the ſanctity of his life, he ſoon drew together a number of diſciples; theſe he formed into fraternities, and placed in monaſteries, where rules were given them for their conduct. From the example of theſe his followers, this monaſtic life gained ground all over Europe. From the beſt hiſtorians, we find that there were monks and monaſteries in Britain before the end of this century. One of the chief propagators of the Chriſtian religion was St Ninian, a Britain of great genius: He was educated in Rome; and, after ſpending ſeveral years there, returned and preached the Goſpel in the moſt uncultivated parts of the iſland.

The ſtate of religion in Scotland is but little known, till the arrival of St Columba from Ireland, about the middle of the ſixth century. In the monaſtery, which he built in the iſland of Jona, many learned perſons were educated, who afterwards were employed in converting the Scots and Picts, and alſo the Saxons.

From the frequent animoſities which had taken place between the Scots and Engliſh on the topic of religion, eſpecially as to the time of keeping Eaſter, the two nations had very little intercourſe with each other. The Scots and Picts were governed by their own clergy, who, from their being educated at home, had the plainneſs and ſimplicity of the primitive times in their

forms

forms of worſhip. Theſe clergy had the name of Culdees, i. e. *Cultores Dei*. They lived in ſmall ſocieties, and travelled over the neighbouring counties preaching and adminiſtering the ſacraments. Their firſt places of abode were called cells, each governed by a head, who managed and directed their affairs. Theſe cells were by degrees enlarged with better accommodation and greater revenue, conſequently the power of the Culdees or ſecular clergy was alſo increaſed: The privilege of chooſing Biſhops in thoſe places where Epiſcopacy was firſt eſtabliſhed, was veſted in them.

To theſe ſucceeded the Monks, brought from the various foundations abroad. Thoſe who followed the rule of St Auguſtine, Biſhop of Hippo in Africa, were

The Regular Canons of St Auguſtine,
The Praemonſtratenſes,
The Red Friars, or *De Redemptione Captivorum*,
The Dominicans, or Black Friars,
The Lazarites, and the Canons of St Anthony.

Thoſe who followed the rule of St Bennet, were the Benedictines of Marmontier,
of Cluny, called Cluniacenſes,
of Tyron, called Tyronenſes,
Ciſtertians, otherwiſe Bernardines, and thoſe of the Convent of Vallis-Caulium.

Beſides theſe, were the Carmelites or White-Friars, Franciſcans, Carthuſians, and many others.

THE

THE CANONS REGULAR

Were firſt brought to Scotland by Atelwolphus, Prior of St Oſwald, at Naſtlay in Yorkſhire, afterwards Biſhop of Carliſle, who eſtabliſhed them at Scone, in the year 1124, at the deſire of King Alexander I. To this order belonged 28 monaſteries in Scotland, viz.

1. Scone, in Perthſhire, an Abbey, founded by King Alexander I. *anno* 1124.
2. Loch Tay, in Perthſhire, a Priory founded by King Alexander I. *anno* 1114.
3. Inch Colm, in Fifeſhire, an Abbey, founded by King Alexander I. *anno* 1123.
4. St Andrew's, in Fifeſhire, a Priory, founded by King Alexander I. *anno* 1122.
5. Loch Leven, in Kinroſsſhire, a Priory, founded by Brudeus King of the Picts.
6. Port Moack, in Kinroſsſhire, a Priory, founded by Eogaſch, King of the Picts.
7. Monimuſk, in Aberdeenſhire, a Priory, founded by Gilchriſt, Earl of Mar, cotemporary with William the Lion.
8. Iſle of May, in Fifeſhire, a Priory, founded by King David I. *anno* 1141.
9. Pittenweem, in Fifeſhire, a Priory, founded by *anno*
10. Carliſle, in Cumberland, a Cathedral, founded by King Henry I. of England, *anno* 1111.
11. Holyroodhouſe, in Mid-Lothian, an Abbey, founded by K. David I. *anno* 1128.

12. St

12. St Mary's Isle, in Galloway, a Priory, founded by Fergus Lord of Galloway, *anno* 1128.
13. Blantyre, in Clydsedale, a Priory, founded before 1296.
14. Rowadill, in Rossshire, a Priory, founded by M'Leod of Harris.
15. Crusay, in Argyleshire, a Priory, founded by St Columba.
16. Oransay, in Argyleshire, a Priory, founded by St Columba.
17. Colonsay, in Argyleshire, an Abbey, founded by the Lord of the Isles, *anno* 590.
18. Cambus Kenneth, in Clackmannanshire, an Abbey, founded by King David I. *anno* 1147.
19. Insula S^ti. Colmoci, Mentiethshire, a Priory, founded by Murdoch E. of Menteith, before the year 1296.
20. Rosneth, in Dunbartonshire, a Priory, founded by the Earls of Lennox.
21. Inch Mahome, in Perthshire, an Abbey, founded by *anno*
22. Jedburgh, in Teviotdale, an Abbey, founded by King David I.
23. Restinnote, in Angusshire, a Priory, founded before 1296.
24. Canonby, in Roxburghshire, a Priory founded before 1296.
25. Inchaffray, in Perthshire, an Abbey, founded by Gilbert Earl of Strathern, *anno* 1200.
26. Strathfillan, in Perthshire, a Priory, founded by King Robert Bruce, *anno* 1314.
27. Scarinch, in Rossshire, a Priory, founded by the M'Leods of Lewis.
28. Abernethy, in Perthshire, a Priory, founded *anno* 1273.

These Canons wore a white robe, with a rochet of fine linen above their gown, a surplice in the Church, and an almuce formerly on their shoulders, afterwards on their left arm, hanging as far down as the ground. This almuce was of a fine black or grey

grey ſkin, brought from foreign countries, and ſerves to this day to diſtinguiſh the Canons Regular from the other religious orders.

PRÆMONSTRATENSES,

So named from their principal monaſtery Præmonſtratum in the dioceſe of Laon in France; alſo called *Candidus Ordo*, from their garb being entirely white, following the rule of St Auguſtine, firſt founded by St Norbert, a German, Archbiſhop of Magdeburgh. This order was confirmed by Pope Honorius II. and Innocent III. There were ſix Monaſteries belonging to them in Scotland.

1. Souls Seat, in Galloway, a Priory, founded by Fergus Lord of Galloway, *circa* 1160.
2. Holy Wood, in Galloway, a Priory, founded by Dervorgilla, daughter to Alan Lord of Galloway, *anno* 1275.
3. Whitehorn, in Galloway, a Priory, founded by Fergus Lord of Galloway, *circa* 1260.
4. Dryburgh, in Tiviotdale, an Abbey, founded by Hugh de Moreville, *anno* 1150.
5. Tungland, in Galloway, an Abbey, founded by Fergus Lord of Galloway, *circa* 1160.
6. Ferne, in Roſsſhire, an Abbey, founded by Ferquhard Earl of Roſs, *circa* 1242.

From their habit, which was a white caſſock, with a rochet over it, a long white cloak and a white cap, they were commonly ſtiled White Canons.

RED

RED FRIARS

Are likewiſe called Trinity Friars, or Mathurines, from their houſe at Paris, which was dedicated to St Mathurine; alſo *De redemptione Captivorum*, their office being to redeem Chriſtian captives from Turkiſh ſlavery. They were eſtabliſhed by *St John of Matha*, and *Felix de Valois*, an anchorite, at *Cerfroid* near *Grandalu*. This order was confirmed by Pope Innocent IV. *anno* 1246.

Their houſes were named hoſpitals or miniſtries, and their ſuperiors, miniſters. Their ſubſtance or rents were divided into three parts; one of which was reſerved for redeeming Chriſtian ſlaves.

They had 13 houſes belonging to them in Scotland.

1. Aberdeen, in Aberdeenſhire, founded by King William the Lion, *circa* 1210.
2. Dunbar, in Haddingtonſhire, founded by Patrick Earl of March, *anno* 1218.
3. Houſton, in Renfrewſhire, founded anno 1226.
4. Scotlandwell, in Kinroſsſhire, founded by David de Benham, *anno* 1250.
5. Failefurd, in Airſhire, founded *anno* 1252.
6. Croſs Church, in Peebles, founded by King Alexander III. *anno* 1257.
7. Dornock, in Sutherland, founded by Sir Patrick Murray, *anno* 1271.
8. Berwick upon Tweed, founded before 1296.
9. Dundee, in Anguſhire, founded by James Lindſay, *circa* 1392.

10. Cro-

10. Cromarty, in Cromartyſhire.
11. Loch Feal.
12. Brechin, in Anguſhire, founded by King David I. *circa* 1153.
13. Luffneſs, in Eaſt Lothian.

Their habit was white, with a red and blue croſs *patée* upon their ſcapular. Their general chapter was held yearly at Whitſunday, *in Octavis Pentecoſtes*. Their way of living was ſimilar to that of the Canons of St Victor at Paris. At their firſt inſtitution their ſuperior general was elective and choſen by the general chapter.

DOMINICANS,

Or Black Friars, called alſo *Fratres Praedicatores*, on account of their frequent preaching. This order was inſtituted by St Dominick, who firſt invented the Inquiſition. He was deſcended of the family of the Guſmans in Spain, and was a Canon regular of the Cathedral of Oſma, and Archdean of that Church. They were approved of by Pope Innocent III. anno 1215, and alſo Honorius his ſucceſſor in the year 1216, and were divided into 45 provinces, whereof Scotland was the 18th. William Malvoiſine, Biſhop of St Andrew's, a Frenchman, firſt brought them into Scotland in the reign of King Alexander II. They had 15 Convents here.

1. Edinburgh, in Mid-Lothian, a Convent, founded by King Alexander II. *anno* 1230.
2. Berwick upon Tweed, a Convent, founded by King Alexander II. *anno* 1230.

3. Ayr,

3. Ayr, in Ayrſhire, founded by K. Alexander II. *anno* 1230.
4. Montroſe, in Forfarſhire, founded by Sir Allan Durward, *anno* 1230.
5. Perth, in Perthſhire, founded by King Alexander II. *anno* 1231.
6. Aberdeen, in Aberdeenſhire, founded by King Alexander II. *circa* 1231.
7. Elgin, in Murrayſhire, founded by King Alexander II. *circa* 1233.
8. Stirling, in Stirlingſhire, founded by King Alexander II. *anno* 1233.
9. Inverneſs, in Inverneſsſhire, founded by King Alexander II. *anno* 1233.
10. Wigtown, in Wigtownſhire, founded by Dervorgilla, daughter to Allan, Lord of Galloway, *anno* 1267.
11. Dundee, in Anguſſhire, founded by Andrew Abercromby.
12. Coupar, in Fifeſhire, founded by the Macduffs E. of Fife.
13. St Monans, in Fifeſhire, founded by King David II. *anno* 1369.
14. St Andrews, in Fifeſhire, founded by William Wiſhart, Biſhop, *anno* 1274.
15. Glaſgow, in Lanarkſhire, founded by the Biſhop and Chapter, *anno* 1270.

This order was one of the moſt conſiderable of the Church of Rome. There were three or four Popes, ſeveral Cardinals, and a great many Biſhops, and many learned men of this inſtitution. According to their rules, the brethren renounced all worldly poſſeſſions, abſtained from eating fleſh from September to Eaſter. They lay neither on feather beds nor in ſheets, but on a mattreſs; and every Saturday, in caſe there fell neither feaſt nor faſt upon that day, they were to ſay the office of the

Virgin Mary. Their habit was a white gown and ſcapular, which they pretended was preſcribed by the Virgin Mary.

CANONS OF ST ANTHONY,

Brought from St Anthony of Vienne, in the province of Dauphiny in France, the reſidence of the ſuperior general of that congregation. Their houſes were called Hoſpitals, and their governors *Præceptores*. Their habit was a black gown, with a blue T of ſtuff on their left breaſt. They wore neither the almuce nor the rochet. Only one houſe belonged to them in Scotland, viz.

Leith, in Mid Lothian, founded before 1446.

BENEDICTINES,

St Benedict, or Bennet, was the firſt who brought the Monaſtic life to be eſteemed in the weſt. He was born at Nurſi, a town of Italy, about the year 480, and eſtabliſhed his followers in the end of that century. They were called Benedictines, and ſometimes Black Monks, from the colour of their habit.

Theſe Monks were either brought from monaſteries depending upon the Abbacy of *Fleury la Riviere*, on the river *Loire* in *France;* from *Tyron*, in the province of *Perche;* or *Cluny* in *Burgundy;* as alſo the *Ciſtertians*, and thoſe of the congregation of *Vallis Caulium*, called *Val des Choux*, likewiſe in *Burgundy*.

Thoſe

Thofe who had relation to *Fleury la Riviere*, had three Convents in Scotland, ſituated at the following places:

1. Coldingham, in Berwickſhire, a Priory, founded by King Edgar, *anno* 1098.
2. Dumfermling, in Fifeſhire, an Abbey, founded by King David I. *anno* 1124.
3. Urquhart, in Murrayſhire, a Priory, founded by King David I. *anno* 1125.

CLUNIACENSES.

So called from the Abbacy of Cluny in Burgundy, near the river of Groſne, four leagues from Macon in France, where Berno revived the rules of St Bennet, adding ſome conſtitutions; and, when he was dying, placed Odo as abbot or ſuperior of this new monaſtery. The Monks of this inſtitution had four monaſteries in this kingdom, ſituated at the following places:

1. Paiſley, in Renfrewſhire, an Abbey, founded by Walter, ſon of Allan Lord High Steward, *anno* 1164.
2. Feale, in Ayrſhire, a Priory.
3. Croſsraguel, in Ayrſhire, an Abbey, founded by Duncan, ſon of Gilbert Earl of Carrick, *anno* 1244.
4. Icolmkill, in Argyleſhire, an Abbey, founded by St Columba, *circa* 590.

TYRO.

TYRONENSES

Had their name from their first abbey called *Tyronium*, in the diocese of *Chartres*. There *Rotrou* Earl of *Perche* and *Mortagne* gave to *St Bernard*, abbot of St Cyprian in Poictou, a settlement in the year 1109, after he had wandered a long time through *Britanny* and *Normandy*. There were six monasteries in Scotland, belonging to this order.

1. Kelso, in Tiviotdale, an Abbey, founded by King David I. *anno* 1128.
2. Lesmahagow, in Clydesdale, a Priory, founded by King David I. *anno* 1144.
3. Kilwinning, in Ayrshire, an Abbey founded by H. Moreville, constable of Scotland, *anno* 1140.
4. Aberbroth, in Angusshire, an Abbey, founded by King William the Lion, *anno* 1178.
5. Fyvie, in Buchanshire, a Priory, founded by Fergus Earl of Buchan, *anno* 1179.
6. Lundores, in Fifeshire, an Abbey, founded by David Earl of Huntingdon, *circa* 1178.

CISTERTIANS OR BERNARDINES,

Were a religious order begun by Robert Abbot of Molesme, in the diocese of Langres in France, in the year 1098. They were called *Monachi Albi*, to distinguish them from the *Benedictines*, whose habit was entirely black, whereas the *Cistertians* wore a black cowl and scapular, and all their other cloaths were white.

white. They had the name of Ciſtertians from their chief houſe and firſt monaſteries. *Ciſtertium* in *Burgundy*, and *Bernardines*, from St Bernard, who, with a number of his followers, retired to this monaſtery, and was afterwards elected Abbot of Clairvoux. There were above 160 monaſteries founded by him. This order was divided into 30 provinces, whereof Scotland was the 26th, and in which there were 13 monaſteries.

1. Melroſs, in Tiviotdale, an Abbey, founded by King David I. *anno* 1136.
2. Newbottle, in Mid-Lothian, an Abbey, founded by King David I. *anno* 1140.
3. Dundrennan, in Galloway, an Abbey, founded by Fergus Lord of Galloway, *anno* 1142.
4. Holm Cultram, in Cumberland, an Abbey, founded by Henry Earl of Huntingdon, *anno* 1150.
5. Kynloſs, in Murrayſhire, an Abbey, founded by King David I. *anno* 1150.
6. Coupar, in Angusſhire, an Abbey, founded by King Malcolm IV. *anno* 1164.
7. Glenluce, in Galloway, an Abbey, founded by Rolland Lord of Galloway, *anno* 1190.
8. Saundle, in Cantyre, an Abbey, founded by Reginaldus, ſon of Somerled, *circa* 1163.
9. Culroſs, in Perthſhire, an Abbey, founded by Malcolm Earl of Fife, *anno* 1217.
10. Deer, in Buchanſhire, an Abbey, founded by William Cumming Earl of Buchan, *anno* 1218.
11. Balmerinoch, in Fifeſhire, an Abbey, founded by King Alexander II. *anno* 1229.
12. Sweet Heart, in Galloway, an Abbey, founded by Dervorgilla, *anno* 1275.
13. Machline, in Ayrſhire, founded by King David I.

VALLIS

VALLIS CAULIUM.

Called alſo *Vallis Olerum* or *Val des Choux*, is ſo named from the firſt Priory of that congregation, founded by *Virard*, in the dioceſe of *Langres*, betwixt *Dijon* and *Autun*, in Burgundy, in the year 1139. They had three Monaſteries in Scotland.

1. Pluſcardine, in Murrayſhire, a Priory, founded by King Alexander II. *anno* 1230.

2. Beaulieu, in Roſsſhire, a Priory, founded by John Biſſet, *anno* 1230.

3. Ardchattan, in Argyleſhire, a Priory, founded by Dun. Mackoul, *anno* 1230.

FRANCISCANS, Conventuals,

Were the ſecond order of Mendicants, of which the Dominicans already mentioned were the firſt, named after their Patriarch St Francis, a Merchant of *Aſſiſe* in *Italy*. They were alſo called Minorites, or Gray-friars, from their habit, and were eſtabliſhed by that ſaint in the year 1206, and confirmed by Pope Innocent III. in the year 1209. Their ſuperiors were called Wardens. This order followed a particular rule preſcribed to them by their founder, and were divided into Conventuals and Obſervantines. Theſe laſt were reformed by Bernardine of Sienna, in the year 1419, and were called Obſervantines, becauſe they pretended to follow the rule of St Francis more ſtrictly, by

going

going barefooted, and wearing no ſhirts; and the other were called Conventuals, ſince the time of Pope Innocent IV. They came into Scotland in the year 1219, and had eight Convents at the places under mentioned:

1. Berwick, in Berwickſhire.
2. Roxburgh, in Tiviotdale, founded before 1235.
3. Dumfries, in Dumfriesſhire, founded by Dervorgilla about 1275.
4. Dundee, in Forfarſhire, founded by Dervorgilla about 1275.
5. Haddington, in Eaſt Lothian.
6. Lanark, in Lanarkſhire, founded by King Robert Bruce, *anno* 1314.
7. Kirkcudbright, in the ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, founded cotemporary with King David II.
8. Inverkeithing, in Fifeſhire.

OBSERVANTINES.

King James I. having written to the Franciſcans of Cologne, deſiring to have ſome of their brethren of the Obſervantines, obtained from the Vicar-General, one Cornelius of Zirichzen, a Dutchman of great reputation, with ſeveral others of his brethren. After he had ſettled them in different parts of the country, he returned back to Flanders, and died at Antwerp. This order had nine Convents in Scotland, at the following places:

1. Edinburgh, in Mid-Lothian, founded by the citizens, *anno* 1446.
2. St Andrews, in Fifeſhire, founded by Biſhop Kennedy, before 1478.
3. Glaſgow, in Lanarkſhire, founded by John Biſhop of Glaſgow, *anno* 1476.

4. Aber-

4. Aberdeen, in Aberdeenſhire, founded by the citizens, &c. *anno* 1450.
5. Ayr, in Ayrſhire, founded by the citizens, &c. *anno* 1472.
6. Perth, in Perthſhire, founded by Lord Oliphant, *anno* 1460.
7. Stirling, in Stirlingſhire, founded by King James IV. *anno* 1494.
8. Elgin, in Murrayſhire, founded by John Innes, *anno* 1479.
9. Jedburgh, in Tiviotdale, founded by the citizens, *anno* 1513.

CARMELITES

Were the third order of begging Friars. Their origin was from Mount Carmel in Syria, ſituated in the tribe of Iſſachar, about 13 leagues in circuit, containing many villages, and abounding with fountains, dens, and caves, where the pilgrims of old dwelt, expoſed to the fury of the Turks. Some of this order were brought into France by St. Lewis, on his return from Aſia, who beſtowed a dwelling upon them in the ſuburbs of Paris, where the Celeſtines have been ſince eſtabliſhed. This order was divided into 32 provinces, of which Scotland was the 13th, where they had the name of White Friars, from their outward garment. They were firſt introduced into Scotland in the reign of Alexander III. and had eight convents.

1. Tullilum, in Perthſhire, founded by Richard Biſhop of Dunkeld, *anno* 1262.
2. Dunbar, in Eaſt Lothian, founded by Patrick Earl of March, *anno* 1263.
3. Linlithgow, in Linlithgowſhire, founded by the citizens, *anno* 1290.
4. Queensferry, in Linlithgowſhire, founded by the Lairds of Dundas, *anno* 1330.

5. Aber-

5. Aberdeen, in Aberdeenſhire, founded by Philip de Arbuthnot, *anno* 1350.
6. Irvine, in Ayrſhire, founded by the Laird of Fullerton, *anno* 1412.
7. Banff, in Banffſhire.
8. Greenſide, in Mid-Lothian, founded by the Provoſt and Council of Edinburgh, *anno* 1526.

The habit of this order was white. Upon their mantle, towards the end, were ſeveral rolls of ſtuff; but was changed by order of Pope Honorius IV. The band or rolls were taken off; and they wore a white cloak above a grey or tawney gown.

CARTHUSIANS

Were eſtabliſhed by *Bruno*, a Doctor of Paris, and a Canon of Rheims, in the year 1086, in the wild mountains of Grenoble in France, under the protection of the *Virgin Mary* and *St John the Baptiſt*. They followed the rule of St Bennet, with ſeveral other great auſterities added thereto. They came into England in the year 1180, and from thence were brought into Scotland in the year 1429. They had but one monaſtery in Scotland, which was ſituated near Perth, and called *Monaſterium Vallis Virtutis*, founded by King James I. after his captivity in England.

GILBERTINES.

This order was eſtabliſhed by one Gilbert, who was born in the reign of William the Conqueror. After having finiſhed his ſtudies in France, he returned to England, and was there ordained Prieſt by the Biſhop of Lincoln. He was remarkable for his charity to the poor, ſpending his ſubſtance and patrimony in relieving the diſtreſſed, and particularly young women, who were aſhamed to own their poverty. Having ſelected ſeven of this claſs, he ſhut them up in a monaſtery, which he built at Simpringham, in Lincolnſhire, *anno* 1146, appointing ſervants to prepare victuals without doors, which were delivered to them through a window. Many Ladies embraced their manner of life, which was moſt exemplary; and this occaſioned the building new cloiſters. Gilbert requeſted the Ciſtertians to be their directors, but was refuſed; whereupon he appointed ſome of the Canons Regular. By this regulation, their monaſteries were compoſed of men and women, under the ſame roof, but in different apartments. The rule of St Auguſtine was preſcribed to the Canons, and to the Nuns the rule of St Bennet, with ſome private conſtitutions added thereto, which had the approbation of the Popes Eugenius III. Adrian IV. and Alexander III. There was only one Monaſtery belonging to this order in Scotland, ſituated at Dalmullin, upon the river of Ayr, founded by Walter III. Lord High Steward of Scotland; the Nuns and Canons whereof were brought from Syxle, in Yorkſhire.

The Canons wore a white gown of lambſkins, with a cowl ſewed to their habit, lined alſo with lambſkins.

The

The Nuns wore likewiſe a white gown, and their veils lined with lambſkins.

TEMPLARS.

So called, from having a dwelling near the Temple of Jeruſalem, given them by Baldwin II. King of that city. They were firſt eſtabliſhed there by Hugo de Paganis, and Gaufridus de Sancto Aldemaro. They followed the rule of St Auguſtine, and the conſtitutions of the Canons Regular of Jeruſalem; their office and vow being to defend the temple and city of Jeruſalem, to entertain all Chriſtian ſtrangers and pilgrims, and guard them ſafely through the Holy Land. One General Prior had the government of the order in Scotland and England. They were brought into Scotland in the reign of King David I. This order poſſeſſed great riches, and had above 9000 houſes in Chriſtendom. There were few pariſhes in this country where they did not poſſeſs ſome part. In Edinburgh, they had many buildings, and likewiſe in Leith. When theſe happened to be feoffed out to Seculars, great care was taken that the poſſeſſors ſhould conſtantly keep the Croſs of the order on the top of their houſes, as a token that they were ſubject to them, and that they were liable to anſwer in their courts.

Their chief places of reſidence in Scotland were,

The Temple upon the river of Southeſk, in Mid-Lothian, founded by King David I.
Ballintradoch, now Arniſton, near the ſame river.
Aboyne, in Aberdeenſhire.
Mary Culter, in the ſhire of Kincardine.
Oggerſtone, in Stirlingſhire, founded by King David I.

St

St Germains, in Eaſt Lothian.
Tulloch, in Aberdeenſhire.
Inchynan, in Renfrewſhire,
With ſeveral other places in Eſkdale, and on the borders.

Their habit was white; to which Eugenius III. added a red croſs of ſtuff ſewed upon their cloaths.

JOHANNITES,

Or Knights of Jeruſalem, had their origin from certain devout merchants of the city of Melphi, in the kingdom of Naples, who trading to the Holy Land obtained permiſſion from the Calif of Egypt to build a church and monaſtery at Jeruſalem, for the reception of pilgrims who came to viſit the Holy Land, and paid a yearly tribute upon that account.

They afterwards built a church in honour of the Virgin Mary, and another which was conſecrated to the memory of Mary Magdalen; the one for men, and the other for women. When Jeruſalem was taken by Godfrey of Bouillon, Gerard of Martiques, a native of Provence in France, built there a larger church, with an hoſpital for the ſick, and for the pilgrims in the year 1104, in honour of St John, where theſe Knights were placed, and who took their name from that hoſpital. In the year 1187, being expelled by Saladin from Jeruſalem, they retired to the fortreſs of Margatt, in Phoenicia; from thence they went to Acre or Ptolemais; afterwards they followed John of Luſignan to Cyprus; from whence they retired to Rhodes in 1310. Upon the taking of Rhodes by Solyman the Magnificent, Emperor of the Turks, in the year 1522, they took up their

reſidence

residence at Viterbo in Italy; and at last, in the year 1534, were placed at Malta, where they still remain, and are stilled *Knights of Malta*. Before any one can be admitted into this order, he must make proof of his birth, and justify, by charters, or other authentic documents, his nobility for four generations, both by father and mother, and must be born in lawful marriage; the bastards of Kings and Princes only excepted. They take the three ordinary vows of Religion, Poverty, Chastity, and Obedience. Their habit is black, with a cross of gold, having eight points enamelled white, in memory of the eight Beatitudes.

This order was composed of eight Languages or nations. The Grand Prior of Provence was *Great Commendator*, the Prior of Auvergne *Great Marshall*, the Prior of the Isle of France *Great Hospitaller*, the Great Prior of Italy *Admiral*, the Prior of Arragon *Great Conservator*, the Prior of Germany *Great Bailiff*, the Prior of Castile *Great Chancellor*, and the Prior of England *Great Turcopolier*, or Colonel of the Cavalry.

Their principal place of residence in this country was at Torpichen in the shire of West Lothian, consecrated to St John, and founded by K. David I. The same cross used by the Templars was ordered to be put upon all the houses feoffed out by these Knights. Several houses in Edinburgh and Leith have such at the top, denoting that they formerly belonged to the order.

Having gone through the several Orders of Monks in this country, we shall proceed to those of the Nuns, who either followed the rule of St Augustine, St Bennet, or St Francis. They were

were bound never to go out of their Cloiſters after being profeſſed, and having made their vows according to the Conſtitution of Pope Boniface VIII. Thoſe who followed St Auguſtine's Rule had only two Monaſteries in Scotland, the one of Canoneſſes, the other Dominicans.

Icolmkill, in Argyleſhire, founded before the Benedictine Monks were there.

Sciennes in Mid Lothian, founded by Lady Roſline Counteſs of Caithneſs.

BENEDICTINE BLACK NUNS

Were eſtabliſhed by St Scholaſtica, ſiſter of St Bennet, and had Convents at the following places:

1. Newcaſtle, in Northumberland, founded by King David I. *circa* 1150.
2. Carliſle, in Cumberland, founded by King David I. *circa* 1150.
3. Halyſton, in Berwickſhire, founded before 1296.
4. Dalmullin, in Ayrſhire, founded by Walter Lord High Steward of Scotland.
5. Lincluden, in Dumfrieſſhire, founded by Uthred, father to Rolland Lord of Galloway, cotemporary with King Malcolm IV.

BER-

BERNARDINE OR CISTERTIAN NUNS

Lived likewiſe according to the Rule of St Bennet, and followed ſome private conſtitutions. They had 13 Convents in Scotland.

1. Berwick, in Berwickſhire, founded by King David I.
2. St Bothans, in Berwickſhire, founded by Euphemia Counteſs of March, cotemporary with William the Lion.
3. Trefontana, in Eaſt Lothian, founded by King David I.
4. Elbottle, in Eaſt Lothian, founded by King David I.
5. Gulane, in Eaſt Lothian, founded by King David I.
6. Coldſtream, in Berwickſhire, founded by Coſpatrick Earl of March, before 1166.
7. Eccles, in Berwickſhire, founded by Coſpatrick Earl of March, 1155.
8. Manuel, in Stirlingſhire, founded by King Malcolm IV. *anno* 1156.
9. Haddington, in Eaſt Lothian, founded by Adda Counteſs of Northumberland, *anno* 1178.
10. North Berwick, in Eaſt Lothian, founded by Malcolm, ſon of Duncan Earl of Fife, *anno* 1216.
11. Elchou, in Strathernſhire, founded by David Lindſay of Gleneſk.
12. St Leonard, in Perthſhire, founded before 1296.
13. Edinburgh, in Mid-Lothian.

CLA-

CLARESSES.

The Nuns who followed the Rule of St Francis were eſtabliſhed by St Clare, from whom they took their name.

St Clare was born at Aſſiſe in Italy, and was by St Francis himſelf admitted into the order in 1212. A number of Ladies followed her example, for whom St Francis wrote a particular Rule, full of rigour and great auſterities. They were poſſeſſed of no revenues, depending wholly upon charity for their ſubſiſtence. There were only two houſes in Scotland belonging to this order.

1. Aberdour, in Fiſe.
2. Dundee, in Anguſſhire.

Beſides the above mentioned Nunneries, there was one at Coldingham, whoſe order is not known. The Legend of Ebba and her Nuns is placed in the year 870, which makes this the oldeſt Nunnery in Scotland. And it appears from our hiſtorians, that it was in ruins when rebuilt by Edgar K. of Scotland in the year 1098, who beſtowed it upon the Benedictine Monks of Durham.

COLLE-

COLLEGIATE CHURCHES.

We ſhall next proceed to give a liſt of ſuch Collegiate Churches as have come to our knowledge, of which there appear 33. They were governed by a Dean or Provoſt, who had entire juriſdiction over them. Their inſtitution was for the purpoſe of performing divine ſervice, and ſinging maſſes for the ſouls of the founders and patrons, or their friends.

Under the Dean, there were Prebendaries or Canons of ſeveral degrees, who had their ſtalls where they ſate, for ſinging with due order during the Canonical hours; and, with their Dean or Provoſt, made up the Chapter. Theſe Collegiate were commonly erected out of ſeveral pariſh churches united for that purpoſe, or out of the chaplainries, which were founded under the roof of theſe churches.

1. Biggar, in Lanarkſhire, founded by Malcolm Lord Fleming, *anno* 1545.
2. St Bothans, in Berwickſhire, founded by Hugh Giffard Lord Yeſter, *anno* 1418.
3. Bothwell, in Clydeſdale, founded by Archibald the Grim Earl of Douglas, *anno* 1398.
4. Carnwarth, in Clydeſdale, founded by Sir Thomas Somerville of Carnwarth, *anno* 1424.
5. Corſtorphin, in Mid Lothian, founded by Sir John Forreſter of Corſtorphin, *anno* 1429.

6. Crail, in Fifeſhire, founded by the Prioreſs of Haddington, *anno* 1517.
7. Crichton, in Mid Lothian, founded by Sir William Crichton Chancellor, *anno* 1449.
8. Dalkeith, in Mid Lothian, founded by James Douglas Earl of Morton, cotemporary with James V.
9. Dunbar, in Eaſt Lothian, founded by George E. of March, *anno* 1392.
10. Dirleton, in Eaſt Lothian, founded by Sir Walter Haliburton of Dirleton, *anno* 1444.
11. Dumbarton, in Dumbartonſhire, founded by Iſabel Counteſs of Lenox, *anno* 1450.
12. Dunglaſs, in Eaſt Lothian, founded by Sir Alexander Home of Home, *anno* 1450.
13. Foulis, in Anguſſhire, founded by Sir Andrew Gray of Foulis, cotemporary with James II.
14. St Giles, in Edinburgh, founded by King James III. *anno* 1466.
15. Guthry, in Anguſſhire, founded by Sir David Guthry of Guthry, cotemporary with James III.
16. Hamilton, in Clydeſdale, founded by Sir James Hamilton of Cadzow, *anno* 1451.
17. Kilmaurs, in Ayrſhire, founded by Sir William Cuningham of Kilmaurs, *anno* 1403.
18. Kilmund, in Argylſhire, founded by Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochow, *anno* 1442.
19. Kirkheugh, in Fifeſhire.
20. Lincluden, in Galloway, founded by Archibald the Grim Earl of Douglas, cotemporary with Robert III.
21. St Mary in the Fields, in Mid Lothian.
22. Methven, in Perthſhire, founded by Walter Stewart Earl of Athol, *anno* 1433.
23. Minniboil, in Carrick, founded by Sir Gilbert Kennedy of Dinnure, *anno* 1441.

24. Reſtal-

24. Reſtalrig, in Mid Lothian, founded by King James V. *anno* 1515.
25. Roſline, in Mid-Lothian, founded by William Earl of Orkney and Caithneſs, *anno* 1446.
26. Royal Chapel of Stirling, founded by Pope Alexander VI. cotemporary with James IV.
27. St Salvators, St Andrews, in Fifeſhire, founded by Biſhop Kennedy, *anno* 1458.
28. Seton, in Eaſt Lothian, founded by George Lord Seton, *anno* 1493.
29. Semple, in Renfrewſhire, founded by John Lord Semple *anno* 1505.
30. Tayne, in Roſsſhire, founded by Thomas Biſhop of Roſs, *anno* 1481.
31. Trinity College, Edinburgh, founded by Queen Mary of Gueldre before 1463.
32. Tullibardine, in Strathern, founded by Sir David Murray of Tullibardine, *anno* 1446.
33. Yeſter, in Eaſt Lothian, founded by Sir William de Haya of Locherward, *anno* 1420.

HOSPITALS,

Of which there appear to have been twenty-nine, were erected either for receiving ſtrangers, or for maintaining poor and infirm people. They are governed by a ſuperior, called *Magiſter*.

1. Aber-

1. Aberdeen, in Aberdeenſhire, founded by Gavin Dunbar Biſhop of Aberdeen, *anno* 1531.
2. Ballincrief, in Eaſt Lothian, founded *circa* 1292.
3. Berwick, in Berwickſhire.
4. Brechin, in Forfarſhire, founded by William de Brechin, *circa* 1477.
5. Edinburgh, in Mid Lothian.
6. Ednem, in Roxburghſhire, founded by the Edmonſtons of Ednem.
7. St Germains, in Eaſt Lothian, founded *circa* 1296.
8. Glaſgow, in Lanarkſhire.
9. Houſton, in Renfrewſhire.
10. Holywood, in Gallowayſhire, founded by Archibald the Grim Earl of Douglas, *circa* 1383.
11. St James, Stirling.
12. Kincardine Oneil, in Aberdeenſhire, *circa* 1296.
13. Kingcaſe, in Ayrſhire, founded by King Robert Bruce, *circa* 1326.
14. Lanark, in Lanarkſhire, founded before 1393.
15. Laudér, in Berwickſhire, founded before 1296.
16. St Leonards, in Tweedale, founded in 1427.
17. St Leonards, in Mid Lothian, founded by Robert Ballantine Abbot of Holyroodhouſe.
18. Legerſwood, in Berwickſhire, founded before 1296.
19. St Mary Magdalen, in Weſt Lothian, founded before 1426.
20. Newburgh, in Buchanſhire, founded by Alexander Earl of Buchan, cotemporary with Alexander III.
21. St Nicholas, in Murrayſhire, founded by the Biſhops of Murray.
22. Rothfan, founded before 1226.
23. Roxburgh, in Tiviotdale, founded before 1296.
24. Rutherford, in Tiviotdale, founded before 1396.

25. Sene-

25. Senewar, in Dumfriesſhire, founded before 1296.
26. Soltra, in Mid Lothian, founded by KingMalcolm IV. *anno* 1164.
27. Spittels, in Stirlingſhire, founded by Robert Spittel, co temporary with James IV.
28. Suggeden, in Perthſhire, founded before 1296.
29. Turriff, in Aberdeenſhire, founded by Alexander Earl of Buchan, cotemporary with Alexander III.

As

As the rise and progress of the Reformation in Scotland is well known; I will therefore conclude this part of the Introduction with a Letter lately communicated to me which relates to the subject,

" TRAIST FRIENDS,

" After maist hartly commendation, we pray you faill not to
" pass incontinent to the kyrk of Dunkeld, and tak down the
" haill images thereof, and bring furth to the kyrk-yard, and
" byrn thaym oppinly; and sicklyk cast doun the altairs, and
" purge the kyrk of all kynd of monuments of Idolatrye: And
" this ye faill not to do as ye will do to us singuleir emplesseur;
" and so comittis you to the protection of God.----From
" Edinbourygh the xii. of August 1560.

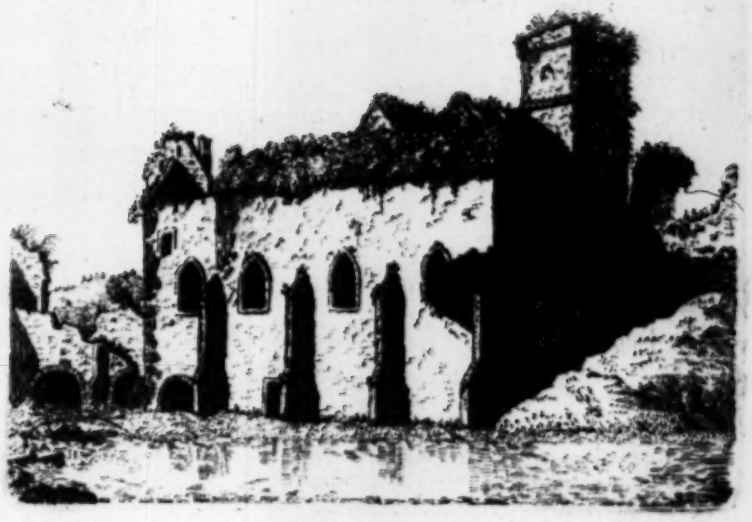
" FAIL not bot ye tak guid heyd
" that neyther the dasks, win-
" docks, nor durris, be ony
" ways hurt or broken . . .
" . . . eyther glassin wark or
" iron wark."

" ARGYLL.
" Signed JAMES STEWART.
" RUTHVEN.

This Letter is addressed on the back:

" *To our trayst fryndis the Lairds*
" *of Arntuly and Kinwayd.*"

N.B. *For Observations on the early mode of Fortification in Scotland, see Introduction to* Vol. II. *of this Work.*



INCH COLM.

PLATE I.

ON the iſland of Inch Colm, anciently called Æmonia, in the Frith of Forth, near Aberdour in Fife, was a Monaſtery belonging to the canons regular of St Auguſtine, founded by King Alexander I. in the year 1123, and dedicated to St Columba, Abbot of Iona, by whoſe interpoſition he was ſuppoſed to have eſcaped the danger of ſhipwreck. Tradition gives the following account: That the King, croſſing at Queensferry, a dreadful ſtorm drove the veſſel upon this iſland, where a hermit then lived in a ſmall chapel dedicated to St Columba. Here the King and his ſuite were compelled to remain for three days, with no better fare than what the milk of a ſingle cow, and the ſhell-fiſh they could gather among the rocks afforded.

The buildings cover a large ſpace of ground, and remain tolerably entire, the ſtrong vaulted roofs having ſtill withſtood the hand of time, and the rage of party. The cloiſter, and a ſmall octagon chapel adjoining, have ſuffered little. The ſquare tower riſing above reſembles that of Iona.

This firſt view is from the ſouth, and ſhews the remains of the kitchen and vaults beneath, the walls of which are cloſe to the ſea.

INCH COLM.

PLATE II.

THIS Monaſtery had conſiderable wealth, which, attracting the notice of the Engliſh fleet ſent into the Frith by King Edward III. anno 1335, was pillaged of every thing valuable. Amongſt the ſpoils was an image of St Columba, held in great veneration. Soon after this act of ſacrilege, the fleet ſuffered much by a violent tempeſt, which being conſidered as a juſt puniſhment inflicted by the hand of the Deity for the impious deed, thoſe who had eſcaped the fury of the waves were ſo intimidated thereat, that the church and monaſtery were preſented with a valuable offering of gold and ſilver.

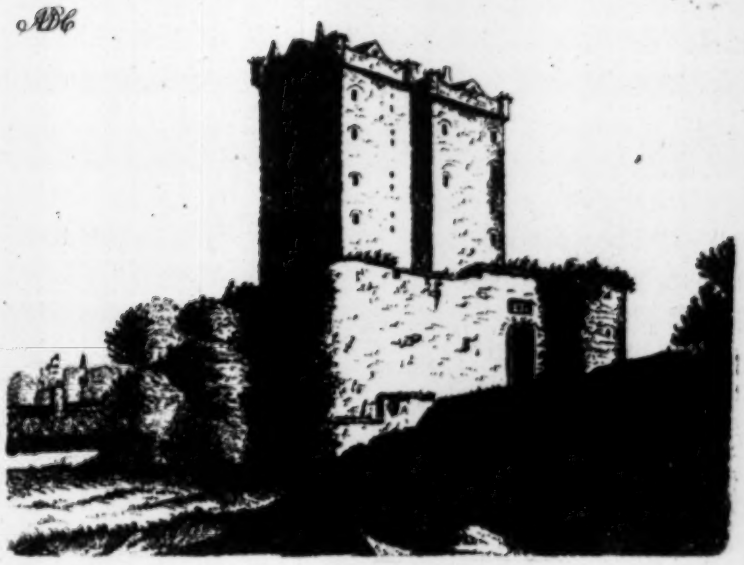
Alanus de Mortuo Mari, Lord of Aberdour, beſtowed half of his lands on the Monks of this iſland, in conſideration of his being allowed a burying-place for himſelf and his poſterity in the church.

This iſland now belongs to the Earl of Murray, whoſe beautiful ſeat of Dunibriſſel lies a very little further up the Frith, upon the edge of the water.

HASSINGDEAN

IS ſituated on the river Tiviot, about ten miles above Melroſe, and was a cell belonging to, and attended by Monks from that Abbacy. The remains of the arch here given, which is the eaſt end of the choir, is of the Saxon architecture, and of no inelegant deſign.

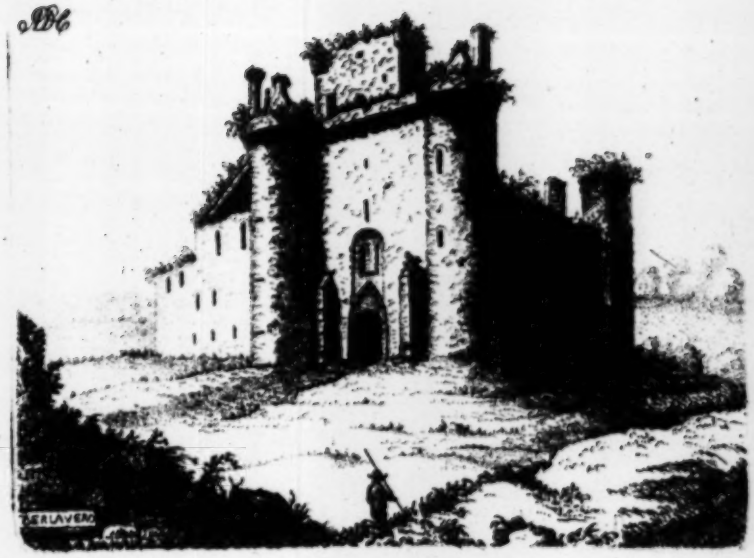
After the Reformation, this building was long uſed as the pariſh church; but a new one having been erected about the year 1700 at Roberton, as more conveniently ſituated, this fabric was allowed to go to ruin, and is now entirely demoliſhed.



BORTHWICK.

BORTHWICK Caſtle, ſituated in Mid Lothian, about 11 miles S. E. of Edinburgh, was a ſtrong hold built by William, the firſt Lord Borthwick, in conſequence of leave granted him by charter under the great ſeal of King James I. in the year 1430.

William, the ſecond Lord, made a conſiderable figure. The third Lord, alſo named William, was killed, with many of his brave countrymen, and King James IV. their Royal leader, at the fatal battle of Flodden, in the year 1513. John, the eighth Lord, during the civil war, held out his Caſtle of Borthwick againſt Cromwell, but at laſt, for want of relief, was obliged to ſurrender. To this Caſtle, Bothwell and Queen Mary fled, when unable to make head againſt their enemies; but, being followed by Lord Hume, and the place inveſted, they were under the neceſſity of making their eſcape, which they effected with difficulty, and took refuge in Dunbar Caſtle. The ſituation of Borthwick is extremely fine, ſurrounded with hills cover'd with wood.



CAERLAVEROC,

A Border-houſe formerly belonging to the Maxwells, or Machuſwells near Dumfries. It is ſituated on a flat, and has been ſurrounded with a moat. The building is of an uncommon figure, being triangular, with round towers at the angles. The gateway is placed betwixt two towers at one of the corners, and has been properly defended, according to the mode of fortification uſed at that time.

This caſtle has ſuffered many ſieges. The firſt we find recorded was by Edward I. in the year 1306, when he ſummoned above 100 Barons, with their dependents, to meet him for that purpoſe. To ſuch a force the Caſtle was obliged to ſurrender. The following year ſaw it again in the poſſeſſion of the Scots, who, after a long ſiege, were once more driven from its walls. It was afterwards regained, abandoned, demoliſhed, and rebuilt ſeveral times.

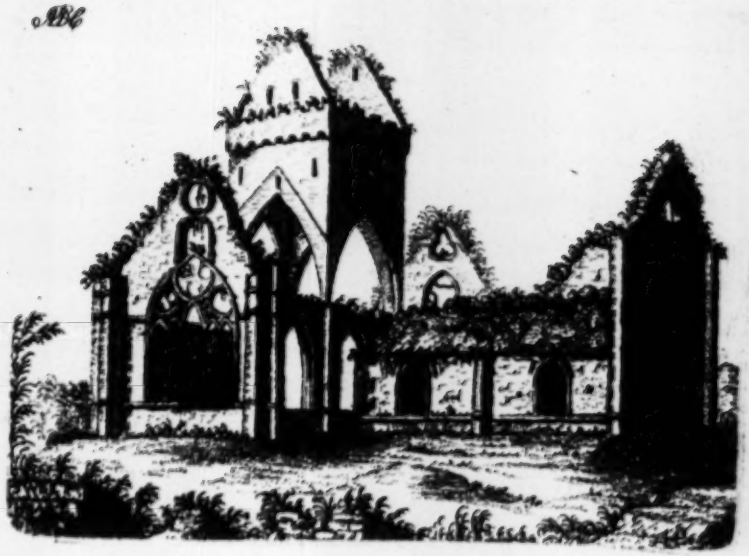
So late as the time of Cromwell, it appears to have been an object worth contending for.

SWEET HEART.

PLATE I.

THE Suavi Cordium of Lefsly, now called New Abbey, ſituated in the ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, about eight miles from Dumfries, near the mouth of the river Nith, was founded in the beginning of the 13th century, for Monks of the Ciſtertian Order, by Dervorgilla, daughter to Allan Lord of Galloway, niece to David Earl of Huntingdon, and wife of John Baliol Lord of Caſtle Bernard, who died in the year 1269, and was buried here; but no veſtige remains of his tomb. His heart is ſaid to have been embalmed, and put into an ivory box, bound with ſilver, which was ſolemnly depoſited within the wall of the church, near the High Altar, from whence this Abbey took the name of *Sweet Heart*.

The Lord Maxwells, anceſtors of the Earls of Nithſdale, were heritable bailiffs or bailies of this Monaſtery; and Sir Robert Spottiſwood, Preſident of the Court of Seſſion in Scotland, and Secretary of State to King Charles I. being poſſeſſed of this Abbey in temporal lordſhip, was from thence deſigned Lord New Abbey.

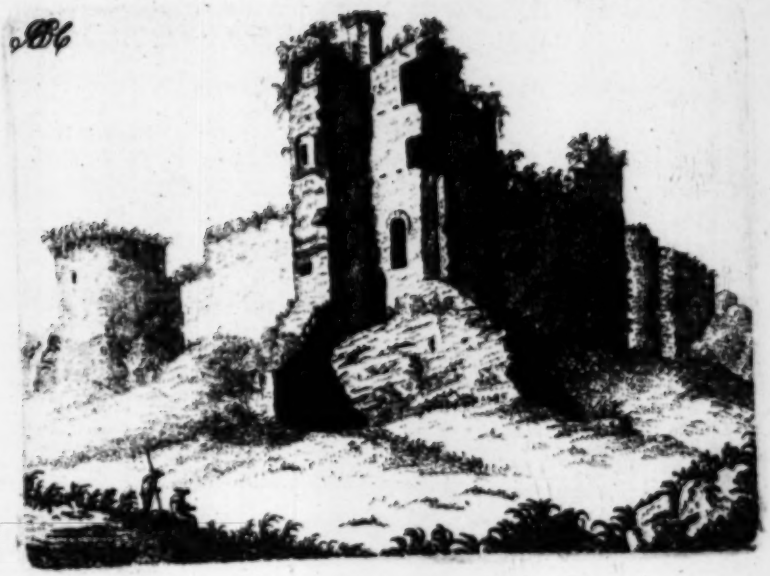


SWEET HEART.

PLATE II.

THE length of the building, from E. to W. is about 194 feet; the breadth, including the tranſept, 65 feet; the croſs, from N. to S. 162 feet. In the arch of that part of the choir, to the ſouth of the croſs, are two large key-ſtones, on which are cut a heart and two roſes, with two croſiers, and this inſcription, CHRISTUS MARITUS MEUS, alluding to the dedication of the church to the Virgin Mary, as well as the piety of the widow who here depoſited the heart of her huſband.

The refectory of the Abbey ſtood oppoſite to the church, and was uſed for divine ſervice till the year 1731, when, falling to decay, it was in part taken down, and a new church erected. Under the refectory was the kitchen, with ſeveral vaults, now remaining. The chapter houſe adjoins to the old church, and is ſtill ſtanding. Above was the Abbot's lodging. The dormitories ſtood to the eaſt, beyond the Abbot's houſe.



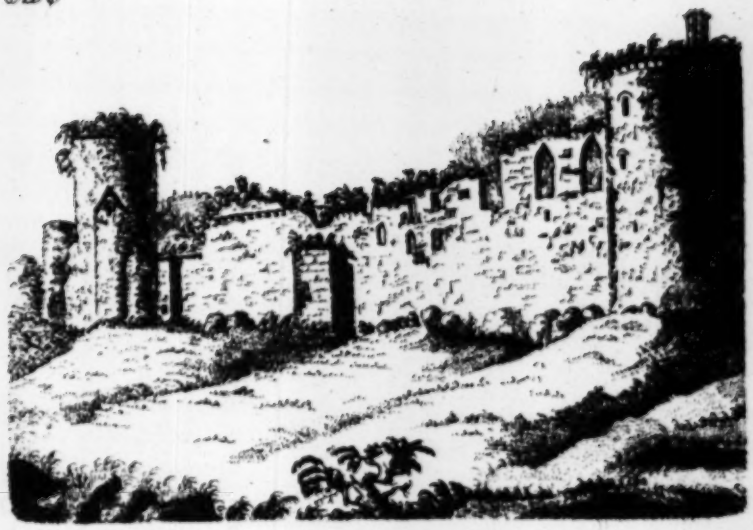
BOTHWELL.

Plate I.

IN Clydeſdale, near the river Clyde, ſtands the remains of Bothwell, once a large Caſtle. As early as the year 1270, mention is made of this place, in a writ of Walterus de Moravia to the Monks of Dryburgh, granting a diſcharge of certain multures.

Sir Andrew de Moravia Dominus de Bothwell was one of the firſt who joined Sir William Wallace in defence of the liberties of Scotland. He fell at Stirling in 1297. His ſon Sir Andrew joined Robert Bruce upon his firſt aſſerting his claim to the crown, and continued with him through all his various changes of fortune. He afterwards married the King's ſiſter. Upon the acceſſion of David Bruce, he ſtill adhered firmly to their intereſt; and, during the abſence and minority of the King, was choſen Regent and Governour.

This view is from the N.E.



BOTHWELL.

Plate II.

AFTER the famous battle of Bannockburn anno 1314, Humphry de Bohun Earl of Hereford fled to this Caſtle, then in the hands of the Engliſh; but it was ſoon reduced by Edward Bruce; and Hereford, with many others who had taken refuge there, were made priſoners. In 1336, it was taken by the Scots, with ſome French auxiliaries, under the Earl of March, Sir William Keith, and Sir William Douglas; but was ſoon afterwards abandoned to King Edward III. who reſided there for ſome time. The following year, the Caſtle was again reduced by Patrick Earl of March and the Guardian Sir William Douglas: This was the ſeat of the brave Earl of Forfar, who died of the wounds he received from the rebels, after being made priſoner and quarter granted him at the battle of Dunblane 1715. The Caſtle and lands now belong to Douglas of Douglas

This Viewis from the S.

STRATHAVEN.

THE Caſtle of Strathaven is beautifully ſituated on the banks of the river Avon, in the county of Lanark.

There is no certain tradition as to the year in which it was built. It is generally ſuppoſed to have been by Andrew, firſt Lord Avendale, who was created in 1456.

The barony and lordſhip of Avendale were exchanged by Andrew the third Lord with Sir James Hamilton of Fynnart, for the barony of Ochiltrie in Ayrſhire. They afterwards came into the Duke of Hamilton's family, whoſe property they ſtill remain.

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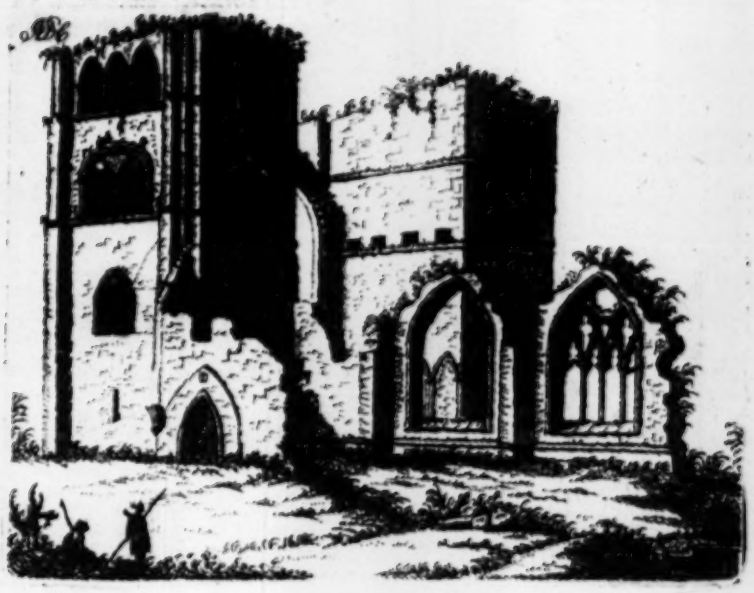
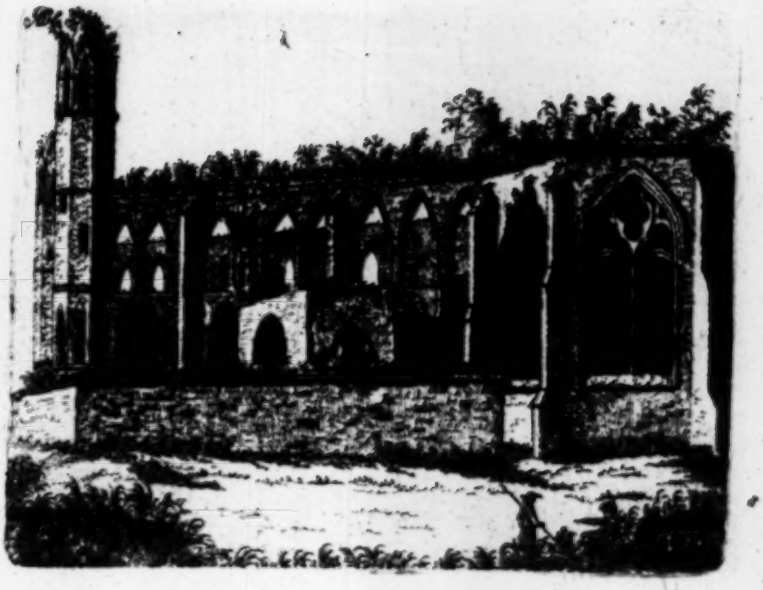


ELGIN.

PLATE I.

ELGIN in Moray is ſituated upon the river Loſſie, about 37 miles from Inverneſs. The Cathedral, of which the weſt end is given in the above Plate, was founded in the year 1224, by Andrew Biſhop of Moray.

The deſign of the building is magnificent, and the various ſculptures are executed in a maſterly manner, particularly the weſt door, the ornaments of which are not exceeded in beauty by almoſt any other church in Europe. Indeed, we no longer wonder at this, when it is conſidered that contributions were every where made to defray the expence, and the moſt ſkilful artiſts employed from all parts in this great work. The pillar which ſupports the roof of the chapter-houſe is finiſhed in a taſte ſuperior to the reſt. The wreaths of flowers which encircle the ſhaft are cut in high relief, and have a fine effect.



E L G I N.

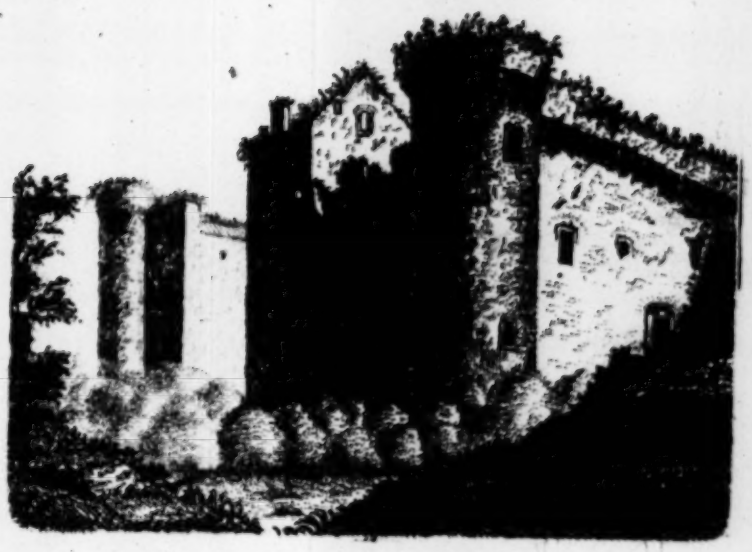
Plate II.

IN the year 1270, according to Fordun, this church was burnt down, together with the dwellings of the Monks. They were again deſtroyed in 1336. Elgin was a Biſhop's See. The Biſhop reſided at Spynie Caſtle, about a mile from the Cathedral. It was once a very noble ſeat, ſituated on the border of a beautiful lake, ſurrounded with fine gardens and woods.

In the neighbourhood are the ruins of a Caſtle, which was totally demoliſhed in the wars with the Danes.

There were two Convents in the town of Elgin; one founded in the year 1233 or 1234, by King Alexander II. for Dominicans; the other for Obſervantines, by John Innes, in 1479.

This Second View is the weſt end, with part of the Chapter-houſe.



CRAG MILLOR.

Plate I.

THIS Castle, called by Lesslie and Buchanan Crag Millarium, is situated on a rising ground about three miles south from Edinburgh: It was of old a famous fortress, belonging, in time of war, to the King, as no subject was allowed to build castles or strong holds on any other condition.

From Haddington's Collections it appears there was a charter of mortification granted in the reign of Alexander II. anno 1212, *a Willielmo filio Henrici de Craig Millar*, by which he gives in pure and perpetual alms to the church and monastery of Dunfermline, *quondam toftum terre in Craig Millar, in australi parte, que ducit de villa de Niddreif, ad ecclesiam de Liberton, quem Henricus de Edmonston de me tenet.*

Craig Millar afterwards became the property of John de Capella, from whom it was purchased by Sir Symon Preston in 1374. Willielmus, a successor of Sir Symon, was a member of the Parliament which met at Edinburgh 1st of June 1478: He had the title of Domine de Craig Millar.

This View is from the S.E:

CRAG MILLOR.

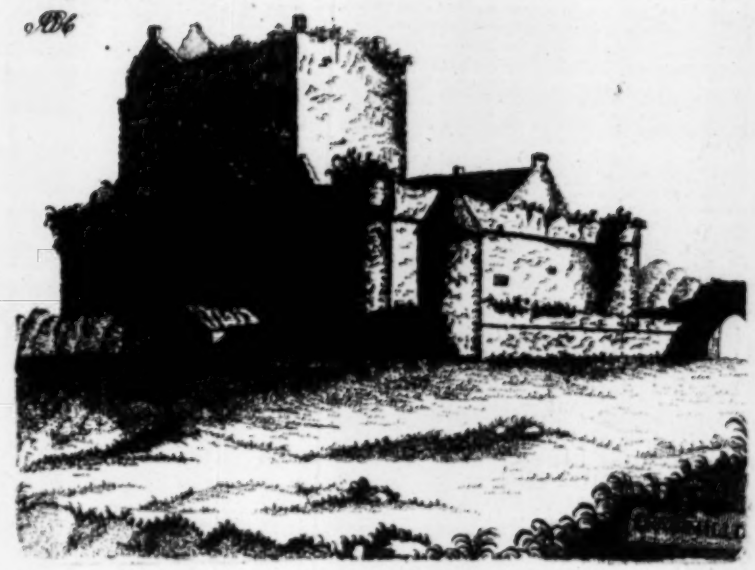
Plate II.

THE Preſtons continued in poſſeſſion of this Caſtle almoſt 300 years, and, during that period, often held the higheſt rank in the magiſtracy of Edinburgh.

In 1477, the Earl of Mar, younger brother of King James III. was confined here for a conſiderable time. It was likewiſe the reſidence of King James V. for ſome months during his minority, when he left Edinburgh Caſtle on account of the plague: And here the Queen Dowager, by the favour of Lord Erſkine, his conſtant attendant and guardian, had frequent interviews with the young Monarch, whilſt the Duke of Albany, the governour, was in France.

Queen Mary, after her return in 1561, made this Caſtle one of her places of reſidence. Her French retinue were at a ſmall village in the neighbourhood, which ſtill retains the name that circumſtance gave it, of Petit France.

This View is part of the S.W. corner.

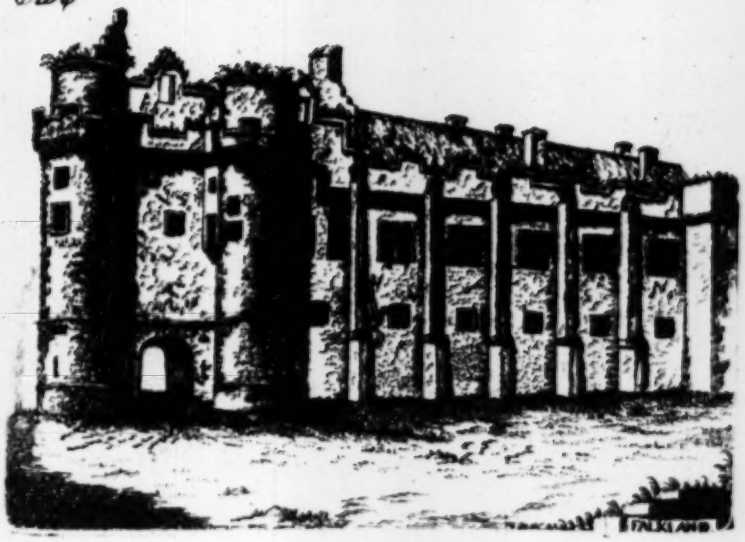


CRAG MILLOR.

Plate III.

THE front, of which this is a view, is to the north, with a barnikin, or thick rampart wall, 30 feet high, with turrets and parapets. On the principal gate is a date 1427. Whether this is the time when that part was built, or a future repair, is uncertain. There are a great variety of apartments. The hall is large, and well lighted, considering the mode of ancient times. On the east side are blazoned the arms of Cockburn of Ormiston, Congalton, of that ilk, Moubray of Barnbougle, and Ottorburn of Redford, with whom the Prestons were nearly connected. The apartment shewn as that occupied by Mary is very small, being only seven feet by five.

About the time of the Restoration, this Castle and lands came to the family of Gilmour.



FALKLAND.

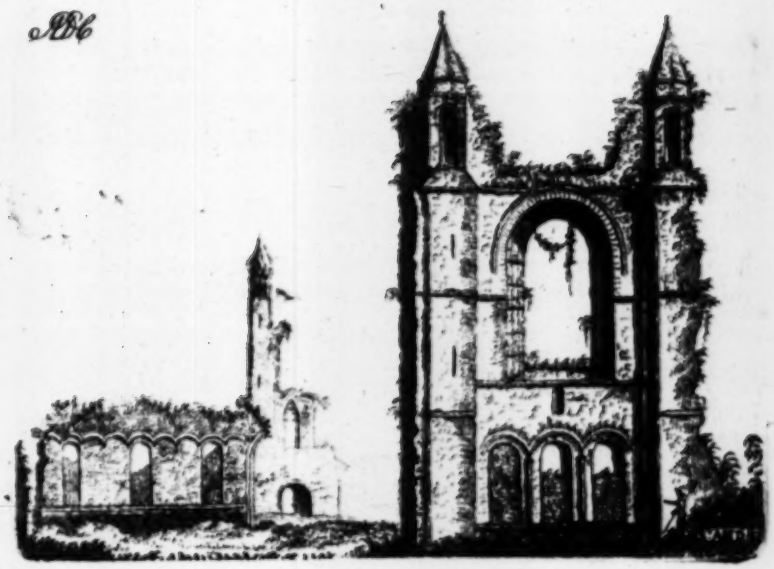
IN the ſhire of Fife, ſituated near the Lomond hills, was a palace built by King James V. From the ruins, it appears to have been a large and noble ſtructure. The towers on each ſide of the gateway ſeem to be of an older date than the reſt of the building.

There are a number of niches in the front, which is the View given. In ſeveral of theſe niches the ſtatues are as large as life, and remain entire.

The park which ſurrounded the Palace abounded with oaks, which were cut down by Cromwell's army to build barracks at Perth.

King James VI. made this place often his reſidence: It was here he created Carey Lord Viſcount Falkland, upon his bringing him the account of Queen Elizabeth's death.

King Charles I. alſo reſided here, and ornamented the chapel, which occupies great part of the front.



St ANDREWS.

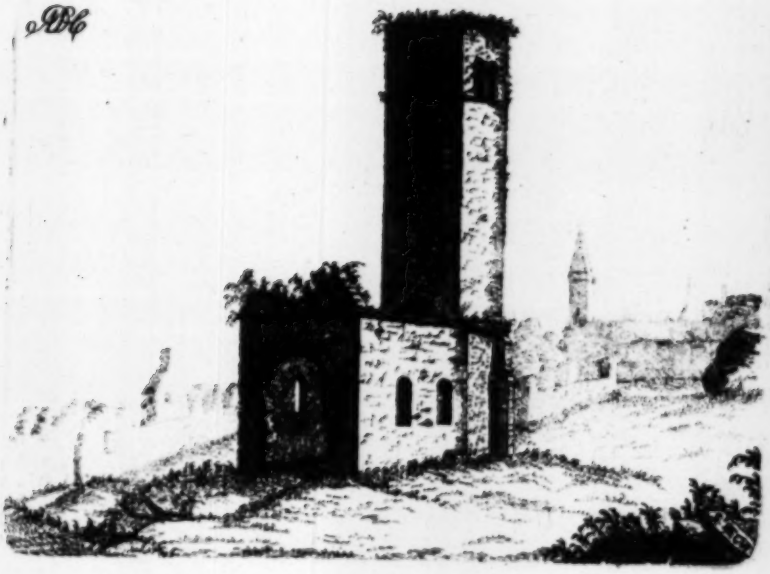
Plate I.

SITUATED on the ſea coaſt, in the ſhire of Fife, about 26 miles from Edinburgh.

This View exhibits the E. window of the Cathedral, which was dedicated to St Andrew, founded by King Alexander I. The canons were brought from Scone by Robert Biſhop of St Andrew's, anno 1140.

The length of the church was 370 feet, and the croſs, from N. to S. 180; the breadth 65, and its height 100 feet. In the year 1304, according to Fordun, Edward I. having undertaken the reduction of Stirling, ſtript this building of the lead, to conſtruct the machines uſed in the ſiege.

This fabric was almoſt totally deſtroyed at the Reformation, but afterwards repaired. Since the Revolution, it has been allowed to go to ruin. The remains of the wall which ſurrounds the church are ſtrong and extenſive, ornamented with turrets and niches, many of which are very entire.



St ANDREWS.

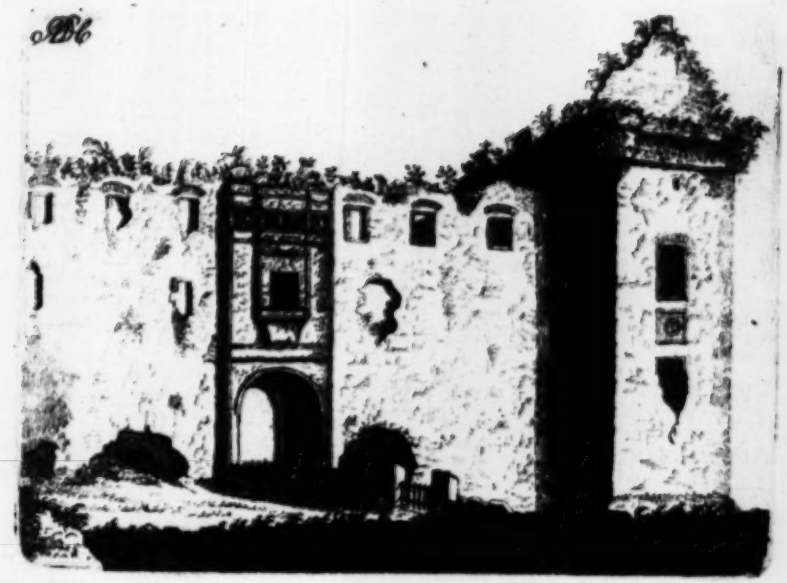
Plate II.

St Rule's Chapel, the ſubject of this ſecond Plate, as ſeen from the eaſt, is thought to be one of the moſt ancient monuments of Chriſtianity in Britain. The height of the ſquare tower is 105 feet. From the top, there is a moſt extenſive view of the ſea coaſt and neighbouring country.

By the common tradition, we are informed, that this Chapel was dedicated to Regulus, a Grecian Monk, who, in the year 368, brought thither the bones of *St Andrew* from Patras, a town of Peloponeſus.

Regimund, the ancient name of the town, was given it from this Monk.

As an apology for the want of ſufficient grounds for elucidating the antiquities of St Andrews, all the archives belonging to this place were at the beginning of the Reformation, carried to France, and are ſuppoſed to be lodged in the Scots College at Douay.



St ANDREWS.

Plate III.

THIS Plate gives the ſouth front of the Caſtle, with the gate of entrance, which is all that remains, the walls towards the ſea being totally demoliſhed.

This place is ſuppoſed to have been built by Roger Biſhop of St Andrews, who died in 1202. He was ſecond ſon of Robert of Bedoment, Earl of Leiceſter, and Chancellor of Scotland. It was afterwards repaired by Cardinal Bethune and Archbiſhop Hamilton. On the parade before the gate, George Wiſhart, a famous preacher, was burnt, at the inſtigation of Cardinal Bethune, who, on account of this, and other enormities, was aſſaſſinated in his apartment in the year 1546, by Norman Leſly, ſon to the Earl of Rothes, and others, who threw him out of the very window from whence he had, with exulting pleaſure, viewed the death of Wiſhart. Succeeding tumults have left this Caſtle an awful heap of ruins.

Over the gateway is a date, which, though much obliterated, appears to be 1155.

MELROSE.

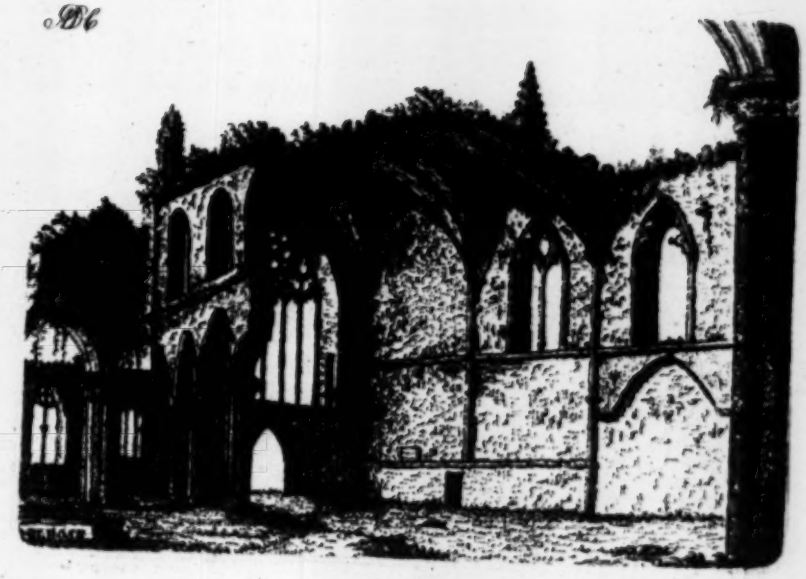
Plate I.

IS ſituated on the banks of the river Tweed, in the ſhire of Tiviotdale, about eight miles above Kelſo. Bede mentions an old Monaſtery here in the time of the Saxons, anno 664. According to the *Extracta ex variis Chronicis Scotiae*, the laſt Monaſtery was founded in the year 1136 by King David I. who beſtowed it on the Ciſtertians.

The dedication was, in the year 1146, to the Virgin Mary, as appears from the original charter, *Deo et Sanctae Mariae de Melroſe, et Monachis ibidem Deo Servientibus de Rievallis*, &c.

The Monks wrote a chronicle, of which there are ſeveral manuſcript copies in England and Scotland: It begins in the year 735, and is continued down to the year 1270.

This view is from the S.E. with the great eaſt window.



MELROSE.

Plate II.

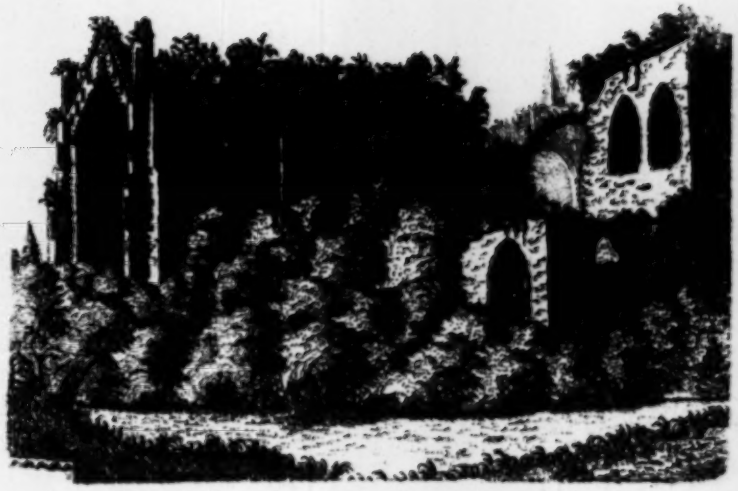
THE original charter granted to this Abbey by King David I. and confirmed by his ſon Prince Henry, is dated in the year 1143. The witneſſes to it, among others, are Hugo de Moreville, William de Somerville, and Gervaſius Riddel.

At the general aſſumption in 1561, the rent in money appears to have been £.1758, beſide conſiderable quantities of grain, &c.

After the Reformation, this Abbey, with all the lands and tithes thereto belonging, were granted by Queen Mary to James Earl of Bothwell and Duke of Orkney.

In the reign of King James VI. a grant was made of it to Sir John Ramſay, in conſideration of his good ſervices in reſcuing that King from the attempt of the Earl of Gowry and his brother at Perth.

The View here given is the inſide of the croſs, with the window over the door of entrance to the ſouth.



MELROSE.

Plate III.

IF we can judge of the ornaments of the inſide when fitted up, by the beautiful ſculpture on the different parts of the outſide, which has eſcaped the fury of the times, this Abbey muſt have been by much the moſt magnificent in Scotland.

Many of the firſt men in the kingdom were buried here. Among thoſe was James the heroic ſon of William Earl of Douglas, who fell at the battle of Otterburn in 1388, fought betwixt him and Sir Henry Piercy, ſurnamed Hotſpur, afterwards created Earl of Northumberland. He was interred with military pomp, and every honour which could be deviſed by the Abbot and Monks of the Convent, after the moſt ſolemn manner of the times.

This noble ruin is in the poſſeſſion of the Duke of Buccleugh.

This View is from the N.E.

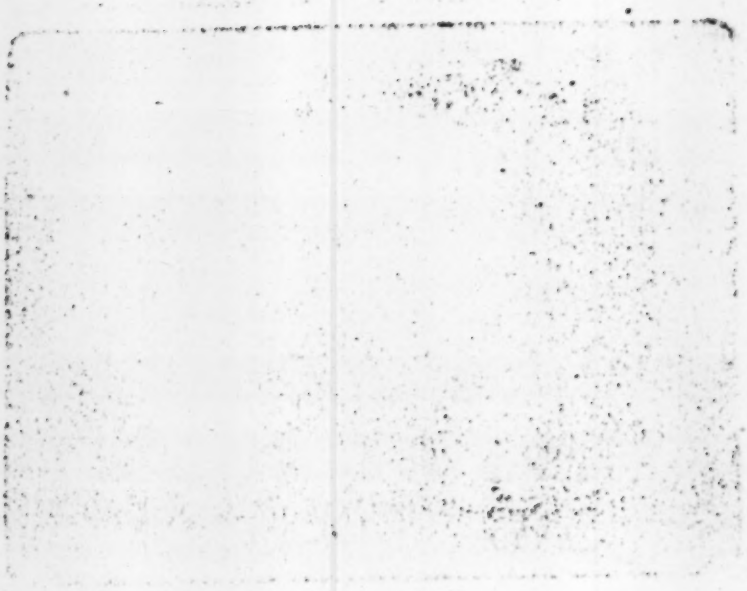
7

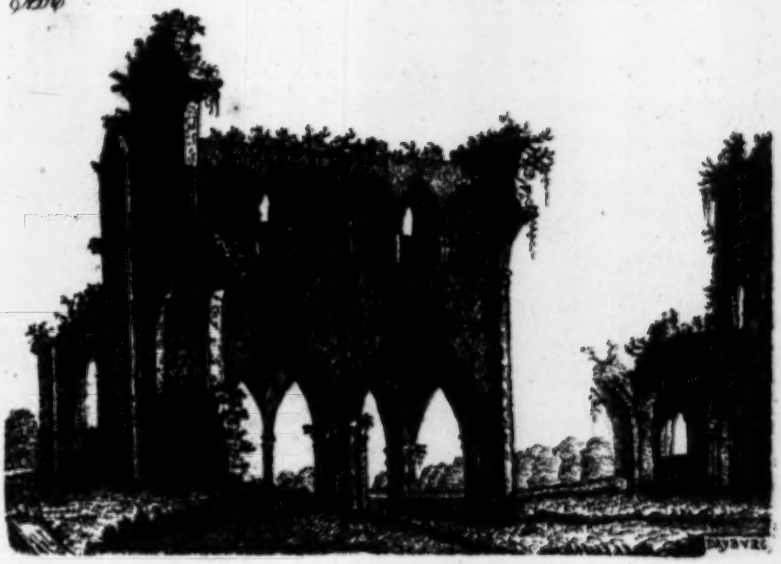
DRYBURGH.

Plate I.

IS ſituated on the banks of the Tweed, a little below Melroſe in Teviotdale. Here are the remains of a famous Abbey, founded in the year 1150 by Hugh de Moreville, Conſtable of Scotland, and Beatrix de Beauchamp his wife, in the reign of David I. The Monks were of the order of Premontré in France, and brought to Dryburgh from Alnwick in Northumberland in 1152. The Church was dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

This firſt Plate is a view of the great weſt door, which, with the broken wall and a few mutilated pillars, are all that remain of this end of the Church. The building ſeen through the gate is part of the tranſept, of which there is enough ſtanding to ſhow the ſtile of architecture to be old Gothic, and to give an idea of the ancient magnificence of the ſtructure. The various and extenſive buildings adjoining, for the accommodation of the Monks, indicate their great numbers, their wealth, and their luxury.



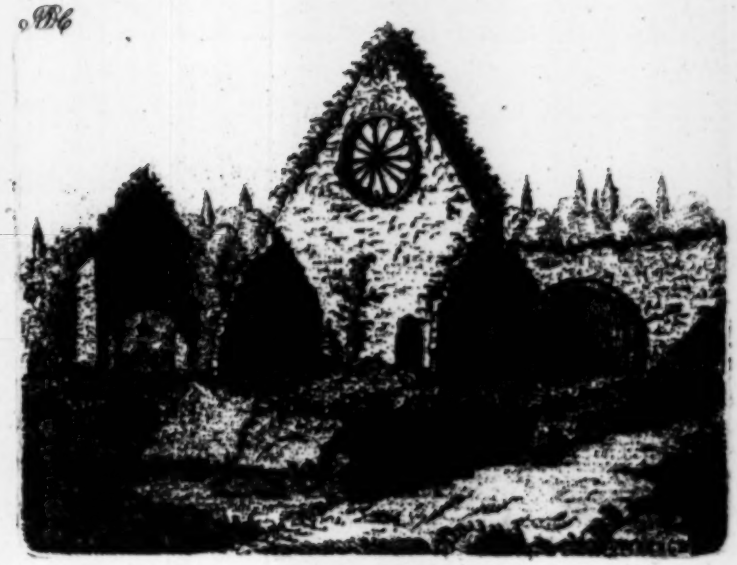


DRYBURGH.

Plate II.

THIS Second View is the oppoſite end of the tranſept from that ſeen through the gateway, and ſhows the elegance of the building. The ſcattered remains interſperſed with lofty trees, and the Tweed with a ſmooth gliding ſtream nearly encompaſſing the whole, form one of the moſt pictureſque ſcenes that nature combined with art can afford.

Walter Stuart, father to King Robert II. granted to this place the patronage of the church of Maxton, in the ſhire of Roxburgh, and dioceſe of Glaſgow. Kilrenny in Fife was alſo given to this Monaſtery by Ada, mother of King Malcolm IV. and William the Lion, who by the ſame charter gives *dimidiam carrucatam terrae de Pitcortyne et unum toftum in burgo meo de Carele*. There were two Monaſteries in Ireland, viz. the Abbacy of Druin a Croſs, in the county of Armagh, and the Abbey of Woodborn, in the county of Antrim, who acknowledged this Abbacy for their mother.



DRYBURGH.

Plate III.

THIS View is the weſt end of the refectory, with the vaults beneath; the diſtant building is the remains of the porter's lodge.

Dryburgh, with its revenue, was given to the Earl of Mar by King James VI. who erected it into a temporal lordſhip, together with Inchmahomac in Perthſhire, in favour of Henry Erſkine the Earl's third ſon, by the Lady Mary Stewart, daughter of Eſme Lord d'Aubigny and Duke of Lennox. The preſent Earl of Buchan bought the Abbey, and a ſmall eſtate ſurrounding it, from the heirs of Colonel Tod, who purchaſed it from the Halyburtons of Newmains, the old Barons or Lairds of Merton. This Abbey was burnt and plundered by the Engliſh in the year 1323. The cartulary, containing all the charters that were granted to Dryburgh, is in the Advocate's Library of Edinburgh.

PICTURESQUE ANTIQUITIES OF SCOTLAND,

ETCHED BY

ADAM DE CARDONNEL.

PART II.

INTRODUCTION.

PART II.

CASTLES.

HAVING made ſuch obſervations as ſeemed proper to throw light upon the hiſtory of Religious Houſes, I ſhall offer a few hints reſpecting the early mode of Fortification in Scotland.

In the counties north of Forth, where the riſing grounds are uncultivated, the remains of ancient fortreſſes are very frequent; their conſtruction is ſingular, and I think deſerves notice. Some years ago, an ingenious naturaliſt, in the courſe of his reſearches into the mineral productions of the north of Scotland, diſcovered a ſpecies of Fortification, the walls of which, inſtead of being cemented with lime, or ſome other ſimilar ſubſtance, were vitrified.

As the pamphlet which he publiſhed on the ſubject, though curious, may not be in every one's hands, I ſhall ſelect from it ſuch paſſages as I think may be of uſe to travellers, in giving a ſhort deſcription of thoſe remains, and pointing out where they are to be ſeen. They are commonly ſituated on the tops of

ſmall hills, commanding an extenſive view of a level country or valley. On the ſummit there is an area, varying in the ſize according to the circumſtances of the poſſeſſor having large or ſmall flocks to protect, and more or leſs numerous dependants to accommodate. This area was ſurrounded by a wall very high and ſtrong. The ſtones were run and compacted together by the force of fire, ſo effectually, that moſt of them have been entirely melted. Thoſe not quite run to glaſs are incloſed in the vitrified matter; and, in ſome places, the fuſion has been ſo complete, that the ruins appear like maſſes of coarſe glaſs.

Theſe hills are very difficult of acceſs, except on one ſide, which receives ſtrength from the additional works. There are a few of an oval figure, ſtrongly fortified on two ſides.

What he ſubmits as his opinion with reſpect to the method of making theſe walls, I think moſt probable, which was the raiſing two parallel dikes of earth or ſod in the direction of the intended wall, and of a ſufficient width. In this ſpace the fuel was put, and ſet on fire. The ſtones which are beſt adapted for the purpoſe of fuſion, called the *plumb pudding rock*, are every where to be found. Here theſe were laid on, and, when in fuſion, were kept by the frame of earth from running without the intended breadth of the wall. When raiſed to a proper height, the earth was removed. What confirms the opinion of the ſtones being thrown in without any order, is, that there does not any where appear to be a large ſtone, nor any laid in a particular way, or one piece which has not in ſome degree been affected by the fire.

The largeſt of theſe Forts is ſituated on the hill of Knockfarril, to the ſouth of the valley of Strathpeffer, two miles weſt from Dingwall in Roſsſhire. The area within the walls is about

about 120 paces long, and 40 broad, and is ſtrengthened with works at each end, on the outſide of the ſurrounding walls. In the inſide, there appears to have been a range of habitations reared againſt or under the ſhade of the outward wall. Thoſe on the north ſide, facing the ſun, ſeem higher and larger than thoſe on the ſouth ſide, facing the north. In the middle ſpace are two wells, which, on being cleared out, filled with water.

There are many detached buildings on the ſkirts of the hill to the ſouth, which, from the ſtratum of dung found on removing the ruins, appear evidently to be the remains of what were uſed for ſecuring their cattle. From Knockfarril there is a remarkable road leading through the hills towards the north-weſt ſea, which marks it as a place of conſequence, and the reſidence of ſome powerful chief. To the eaſt of the works, there are vitrified ruins, which extend a conſiderable way, in a line along the ridge of the hill. The end next the fort ſeems to have joined the outer wall, and conſiſted either of two parallel walls, cloſed above with a paſſage between them under cover, or a high wall, broad enough to walk on, and annoy the enemy, with ſome way to aſcend at the further end. In this wall, there is the veſtige of a break about the middle, over which a bridge has been laid, to be drawn up or removed, as occaſion might require.

The next Fort, in point of conſequence, is on the hill of Craig Phadrick, immediately above the Houſe of Muirtown, two miles weſt from Inverneſs, and which has this peculiar circumſtance, that there appears to have been two vitrified walls quite round the area. The inner one ſeems to have been very high and ſtrong; the outer wall but low; probably the ſpace between was intended for ſecuring their cattle, as there are no remains of dry ſtone buildings, ſuch as are found near the reſt.

Several

Several parts of this outer wall appear quite entire, ſticking to the firm bare rock, where it was firſt run. The area within the inner wall is near 80 paces long, and 27 broad. There are two other fortified hills of this kind, about 14 miles from Inverneſs, called *Caſtle Finlay*, two miles N. E. and *Dun Evan*, two miles S. W. of the Caſtle of Calder, in the ſhire of Nairn. The area of Dun Evan is 70 paces long and 30 broad; that of Caſtle Finlay about 40 paces long and 17 broad. Three miles from Fort Auguſtus is a ſmall ruin of the ſame ſpecies, called *Tordun Caſtle;* and another more conſiderable on the weſt ſide of Gleneves, in Lochaber, three miles to the ſouth of the garriſon of Fort William.

Beſides theſe, there are very conſiderable ruins at Finaven, a mile weſt from the Church of Aberlemny, near the high road between Brechin and Forfar, in the ſhire of Angus. It commands an extenſive view. Its ſize is near 150 paces long, and 36 broad. There are, no doubt, a very great number of this kind which yet remain unexplored.

The buildings next in antiquity, when architecture was improved, were dry ſtone of a conic figure, and commonly called Pictiſh. Of theſe, there are the remains of an incredible number. The ſtones of which they were compoſed were very large, and have no mark of a tool on them. At the foundation the ſtones are larger than the reſt. Round the bottom of ſome of theſe buildings, there was a cavity within the wall, about five feet high, narrower above than below, covered with broad ſtrong ſtones, and the wall carried ſolid from thence to the top of the building There is but one door of entrance to theſe Forts, which is generally very low, and, upon an emergency, could be eaſily ſhut up. Mr. Pennant, in his voyage to the Hebrides, gives a very accurate deſcription of ſome which he met with.

The

The firſt he mentions is in Glenbeg, in Inverneſsſhire. The height, by the neareſt gueſs, may have been about 41 feet; the diameter within 33 feet near the bottom of the wall, which is there 7 feet four inches thick, growing gradually thinner as it reaches the top. The inſide of this wall is quite perpendicular, but the outer ſide ſlopes in form of a cone. In the thickneſs of the wall are two galleries; one at the lower part, about 6 feet 2 inches high, and 2 feet 5 inches broad, at the bottom; narrowing at the top; flagged, and covered over with large flat ſtones. This gallery runs quite round, but in one place is divided into apartments with ſix flags placed at equal diſtance from each other, and acceſſible above, by means of a hole from another gallery. Into the lower were four entrances; above each of theſe were a row of holes running up to the top, divided by flags, appearing like ſhelves; a circle of projecting ſtones was near the top, probably intended to hold the beams that formed the roof. None of the openings go through to the outſide. Over the firſt gallery is another, ſeparated only by flags. This alſo went round, but without any diviſion; the height 5 feet 6 inches, and only 20 inches wide at the bottom, covered with flags at the top. The entrance to this fabrick was a ſquare hole on the weſt ſide; before which are the remains of a building, with a narrow opening, leading to the door. Near this is a ſmall circle, formed of rude ſtones. About a quarter of a mile hence ſtands another building, of a ſimilar form, but differing in the number of galleries, of which there are three; the loweſt goes entirely round; 6 feet high, 4 feet 2 inches broad, and flagged above and below. The ſecond gallery is of the ſame height, but the breadth only 3 feet 5 inches. The third gallery is ſo difficult of acceſs, that its meaſurement could not be aſcertained. The preſent height of this tower is only 24 feet 5 inches, the diameter 30, and the thickneſs of the lower part of the wall 12 feet 4 inches. There are alſo ſome of this kind

in

in Caithneſs, which have a trench and ſtrong rampart round them, of which I have a drawing. It has 5 rooms in the thickneſs of the wall, and the door to the eaſt. Beſides theſe I have mentioned, there are the remains of a vaſt number more; the ſtones of which having been almoſt entirely removed for different purpoſes, no idea can be formed as to height and ſize. To theſe ſucceeded *ſingle towers*, which were followed by caſtles.

I ſhall here beg leave to ſubjoin a few obſervations, taken from Mr Groſe's Preface to his Antiquities of England and Wales, as to the ſtructure of Caſtles; which, although it does not, in general, apply to thoſe of this country, yet may be uſeful to the traveller.

The materials of which caſtles were built varied according to the places of their erection; but the manner of their conſtruction ſeems to have been pretty uniform. The outſides of the walls were generally built with the ſtones neareſt at hand, laid as regularly as their ſhapes would admit; the inſides were filled up with the like materials, mixed with a great quantity of fluid mortar, which was called by the workmen *grout work*.

The general ſhape or plan of theſe caſtles depended entirely on the caprice of the architect, or the form of the ground intended to be occupied. Neither do they ſeem to have confined themſelves to any particular figure in their towers; ſquare, round, and poligonal, oftentimes occuring in the original parts of the ſame building.

The ſituation commonly choſen was an eminence, or elſe the bank of a river.

The

The firſt member of an ancient Caſtle was the barbican, a watchtower, for the purpoſe of deſcrying an enemy at a diſtance. It ſeems to have had no poſitive place, except that it was always an outwork, and frequently advanced beyond the ditch, to which it was then joined by a draw-bridge, and formed the entrance into the caſtle.

The next in order was the ditch. This was either wet or dry, according to the circumſtances of the ſituation. Over it was either a ſtanding or draw bridge leading to the ballium. Within the ditch are the walls of the ballium or outworks. The wall of the ballium, in caſtles, was commonly high, flanked with towers, and had a parapet, embattled, crenellated or garretted, for the mounting of it. There were flights of ſteps at convenient diſtances; and the parapet often had the merlons pierced with long chinks ending in round holes, called *oillets*.

Within the ballium were the lodgings and barracks for the garriſon and artificers, wells, chapels, and even ſometimes a monaſtery. Large mounts were alſo often thrown up in this place; theſe ſerved like modern cavaliers, to command the adjacent country.

The entrance into the ballium was commonly through a ſtrong machicolated and embattled gate, between two towers, ſecured by a herſe or portcullis. Over this gate were rooms, originally intended for the porter of the Caſtle; the towers ſerved for the *corps de garde*.

On an eminence in the center, commonly, though not always, ſtood the keep, or dungeon. It was the citadel, or laſt retreat of the garriſon, often ſurrounded by a ditch, with a draw-bridge and machicolated gate, and occaſionally with an outer

wall

wall, garniſhed with ſmall towers. In large caſtles, it was generally a high ſquare tower, of four or five ſtories, having turrets at each angle. In theſe turrets were the ſtair-caſes, and frequently a well.

The walls of this edifice were always of an extraordinary thickneſs.

Here were the ſtate rooms for the Governour. The different ſtories were frequently vaulted, being divided by ſtrong arches. Sometimes, indeed, they were only ſeparated by joiſts; on the top was generally a platform, with an embattled parapet, from whence the garriſon could ſee and command the exterior works.

The method of attack and defence of fortified places practiſed by our anceſtors before, and even ſome time after the invention of gunpowder, was much after the manner of the Romans; moſt of the ſame machines being made uſe of, though ſome of them under different names.

Before the acceſſion of James VI. to the throne of England, the ſituation of Scotland was ſuch, that every Baron's houſe was more or leſs fortified, according to the power and conſequence, of its Lord, or according to the ſituation of the Caſtle. If near Edinburgh or Stirling, where the inhabitants were more poliſhed in their manners, and overawed by the ſeat of government, no more was neceſſary than towers capable of reſiſting the curſory attack of robbers and thieves, who never durſt ſtop to make a regular inveſtment, but plundered by ſurpriſe, and if repulſed, inſtantly fled away. Such was Melville Caſtle. It anciently conſiſted of a ſtrong built tower of *three ſtories*, embattled at the top, and was ſufficiently ſtrong to reſiſt a ſudden attack, unaided by artillery, or other engines of war. But, when further removed, as in Perthſhire, Inverneſs-

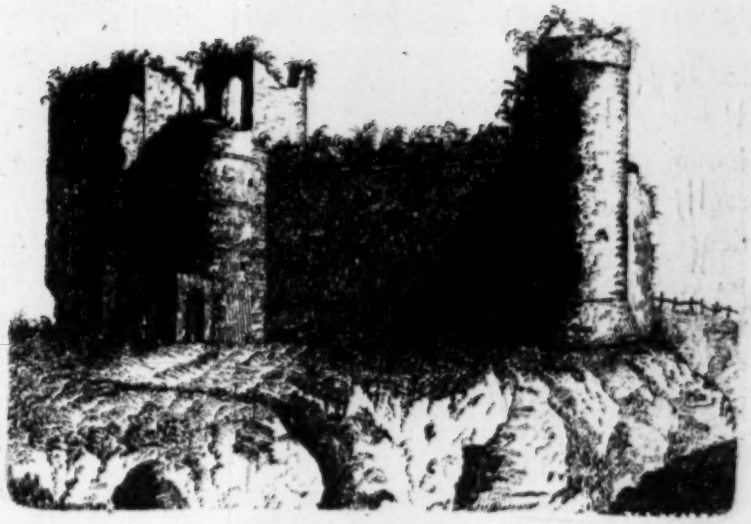
ſhire,

ſhire, or Aberdeenſhire, then it was neceſſary to be better defended, and the aids of a peel or dungeon, with outer walls, moat, and wet ditch, barnakin, &c. added to enable the powerful Lord to reſiſt the more formidable attack of his powerful adverſary. The hiſtory of Scotland, ſo late as the reign of the Stuart family, affords a number of melancholy inſtances of inveterate feuds among the greater and leſſer Barons of that period, by which every mode of fortification then in uſe was ſeldom adequate to the defence of the Caſtle againſt the ſtorm or blockade of the enraged chieftain. The Caſtle of Doun ſeems to anſwer this deſcription of fortification, and has made ſeveral gallant defences, in the annals of Scotland. The third kind of fortreſſes we meet with in Scotland are thoſe ſituated on the borders of England, or on the ſea-coaſts of the kingdom, and in the weſtern iſles, and very remote places. Many of the old Caſtles in Scotland were ſituated on an iſland, in a deep lake, or on a peninſula, which, by a broad deep cut, was made an iſland. Of this kind was Lochmaben, in the ſtewartry of Annandale, the Caſtle of Cloſeburn in the ſhire of Nithſdale, the Caſtle of the Rive, ſituated on the river Dee, in the ſhire of Galloway, Lochleven Caſtle, and many others.

This kind of fortreſs was only acceſſible in a hard froſt, or by boats which were not eaſily tranſported, by a people deſtitute of good roads and wheel carriages. In fact, they could only be taken by ſurpriſe or blockade; the firſt very difficult, the ſecond very tedious; ſo that, before the uſe of artillery, they might be deemed almoſt impregnable. On that account, their ſituation was very deſirable in the inland parts of Scotland.

On the ſea-coaſts of Scotland we generally find the ſtrongeſt and moſt ancient, as well as the moſt impregnable Caſtles. Theſe had

had to defend themſelves from the invaſion of the foreign enemy, as well as the attacks of the domeſtic foe. Thus, we find the Barons, whoſe lands extended to the ſea-coaſt, perched, like the eagle, on the moſt inacceſſible rocks that lay within their poſſeſſions. Of this kind were Slains Caſtle, Tantallon, and Dunotter on the eaſt coaſt, and Dunvegan in the iſle of Sky, with Dunolly on the weſt coaſt. Theſe muſt have been moſt uncomfortable retreats, except to a barbarous people, or when a preſſing danger forced the Baron to ſeek his ſafety in the only poſſible retreat left him.



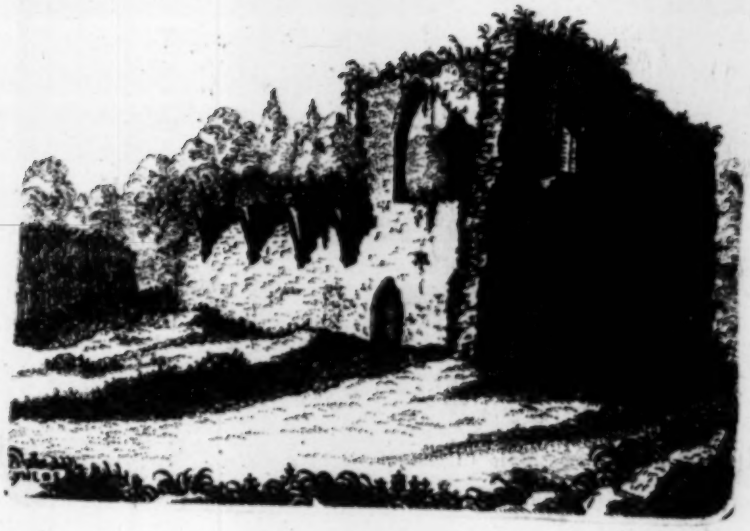
TANTALLON

IS built upon a rock overhanging the ſea, about ſix miles from Dunbar. It has been a place of conſiderable ſtrength. There is no certain tradition when it was built, nor of its firſt poſſeſſors.

It was the ſeat of the powerful Douglaſſes; and was held out by *John the Regent*, for many years, againſt all the efforts of King James V. who retired, after loſing a number of his men.

This Caſtle was deſtroyed in 1639 by the Covenanters; the Marquis of Douglas having favoured the cauſe of King Charles I.

This View is from the S.E.

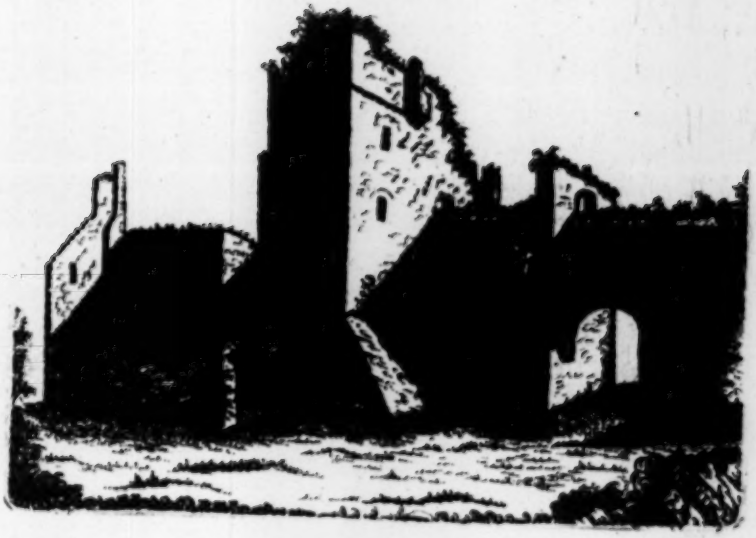


KYNLOSS,

OR Keanloch, in the ſhire of Moray, was a famous Abbey, founded in the year 1150 by King David I. The Monks were of the Ciſtertian order, and brought from Melroſe with their firſt Abbot, *Aſcelinus*, who died in 1174.

The laſt Abbot was Robert Red, who died in 1558, in his return from France, where he had been aſſiſting at the marriage of Queen Mary with the Dauphin.

Edward Bruce, Commiſſary of Edinburgh, afterwards a Lord of Seſſion, was Commendator of Kynloſs, at the Reformation. He was by King James VI. created *Baron Bruce of Kynloſs*, in 1604. This dignity was enjoyed by his ſon Thomas Bruce, who, in 1633, was created Earl of Elgin by King Charles I.



ROSLIN.

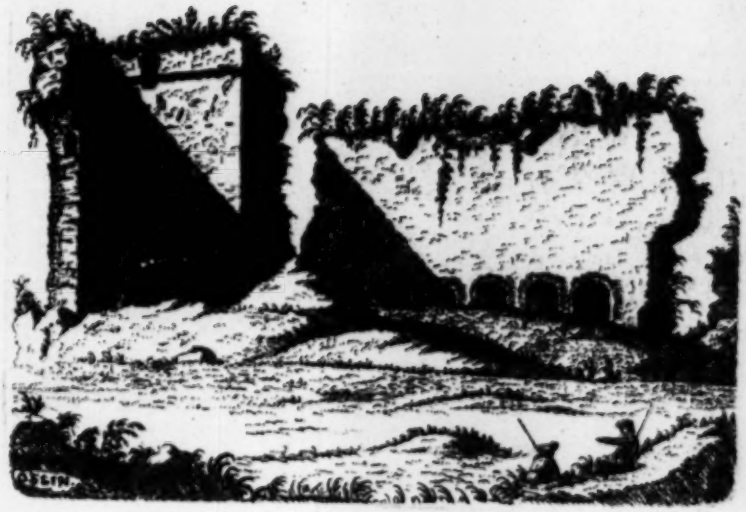
Plate I.

THIS Caſtle is ſituated upon a peninſulated rock on the river Eſk, about ſix miles to the ſouth of Edinburgh, ſurrounded with hanging cliffs, covered with wood.

It appears from the remains to have been a place of great ſtrength: The only acceſs is by a very high bridge, which joins it to the neighbouring banks.

Near this Caſtle the Engliſh, under *John de Segrave*, Regent of Scotland, were thrice defeated in one day by the Scottiſh forces, commanded by *John Cummine* and *Simon Fraſer*, anno 1302.

This View is from the South.



ROSLIN.

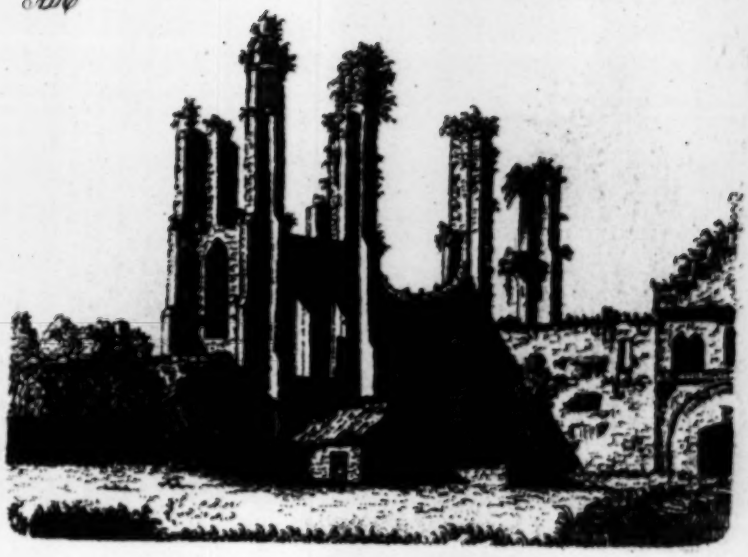
Plate II.

AT what period this Caſtle was built is not certainly known; but we find that, about the year 1100, *William de Sancto Claro*, ſon of *Waldernus Compte de St Clare*, who came to England with William the Conqueror, obtained from King Malcolm Canmore a grant of the lands and barony of Roſlin.

Sir William Sinclair, the 8th of the name, was the favourite of the brave Sir James Douglas, and accompanied him on his journey to Jeruſalem with the heart of King Robert Bruce. They fell together fighting againſt the Saracens in Spain, *anno* 1330.

This eſtate is now in the poſſeſſion of Colonel Sinclair of Sinclair.

The above Plate gives an inſide View of part of the north wall of the Caſtle.



ABERBROTHOCK.

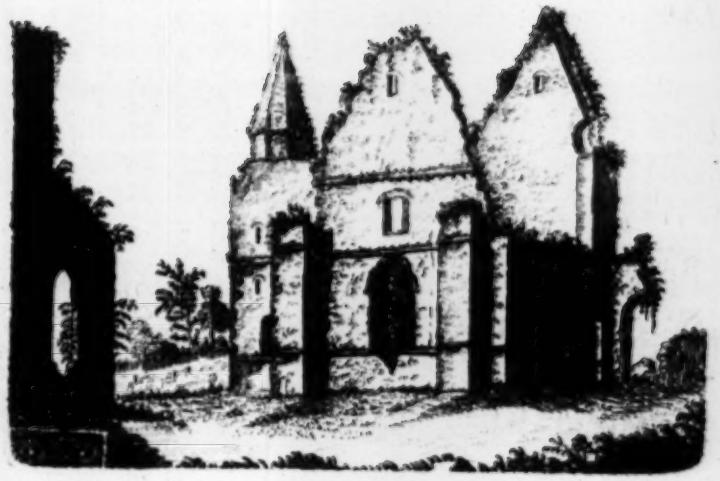
Plate I.

CALLED alſo Aberbroth, and Arbroath, in the County of Forfar or Angus, is ſituated on the ſea ſhore, near the promontory of the *Red-Head*.

This Monaſtery, reckoned one of the richeſt in Scotland, was founded by King William the Lion, in the year 1178, and conſecrated to the memory of Thomas Becket, Archbiſhop of Canterbury.

The Monks were of the order of the Tyronenſes, and brought from Kelſo.

This View is from the N.W.



ABERBROTHOCK.

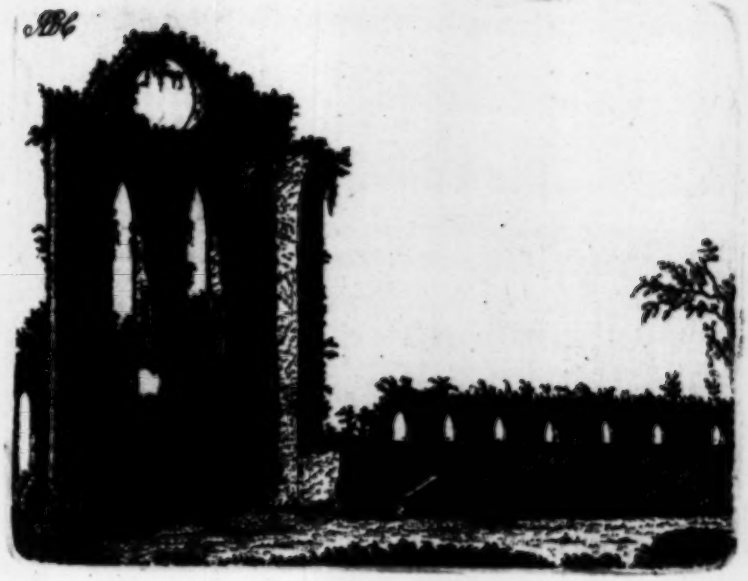
Plate II.

THE firſt Abbot of this place was, *Reynaldus*, a Monk of Tyrone. To him ſucceeded *Henricus*, a profeſſed Monk of Kelſo, both of whom were declared, by *John* Abbot of Kelſo, free from his juriſdiction. *Bernardus*, alſo an Abbot here, was Chancellor under King Robert Bruce, and afterwards created Biſhop of the Iſles.

The famous *Cardinal Bethune* who was murdered in the caſtle of St Andrews, was the laſt Abbot of *Aberbrothock*.

In April 1320, the parliament was held here, where the Scottiſh Barons dictated their ſpirited letter to Pope John, ſignifying their determined reſolution never to ſubmit to the yoke of England.

This View is the Chapter-houſe, as ſeen from the South.



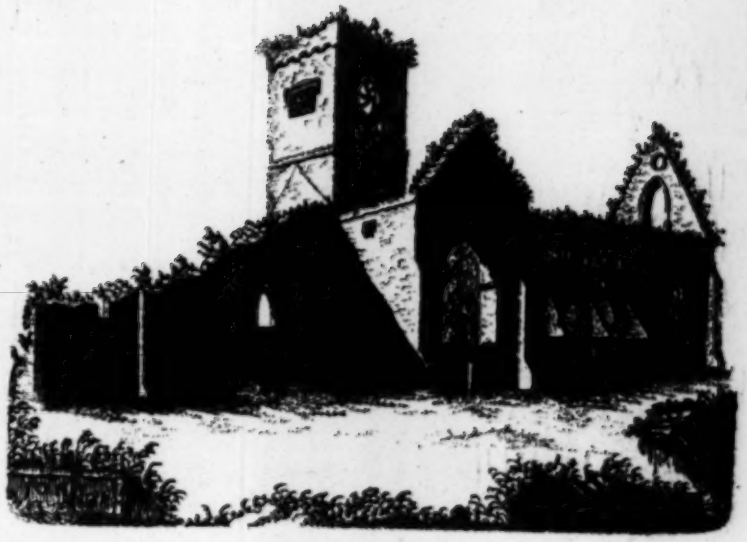
ABERBROTHOCK.

Plate III.

IN 1608, this Abbey was erected into a temporal lordſhip, in favour of James Marquis of Hamilton. It afterwards belonged to the Earl of Dyſart, from whom it was purchaſed by Patrick Maule of Panmure, anceſtor to the Earl of Panmure, whoſe eſtates are now poſſeſſed by the Honourable William Ramſay-Maule, brother to the Earl of Dalhouſie.

Annexed to this Abbey was the right of patronage of thirty-four pariſh-churches. The revenues amounted, at the Reformation, to £.2483 : 5 : 0 Scots mony, and in wheat, barley, &c. 5459 Scots bolls.

This View is from the North.



I O N A,

OR Icolmkill, is a ſmall iſland, ſituated near the iſle of Mull, in Argyleſhire, famous for a Monaſtery founded by St Columba, who came from Ireland in the year 565; and, after converting the northern Picts, obtained this place, where he built the Monaſtery above mentioned, and was himſelf the firſt Abbot.

The original inhabitants of this houſe were *Conons Regular;* but afterwards, upon the old cloiſters being ruined by the frequent incurſions of the Danes, and remaining depopulated for ſeven years, it became the reſidence of the *Cluniacenſes*.

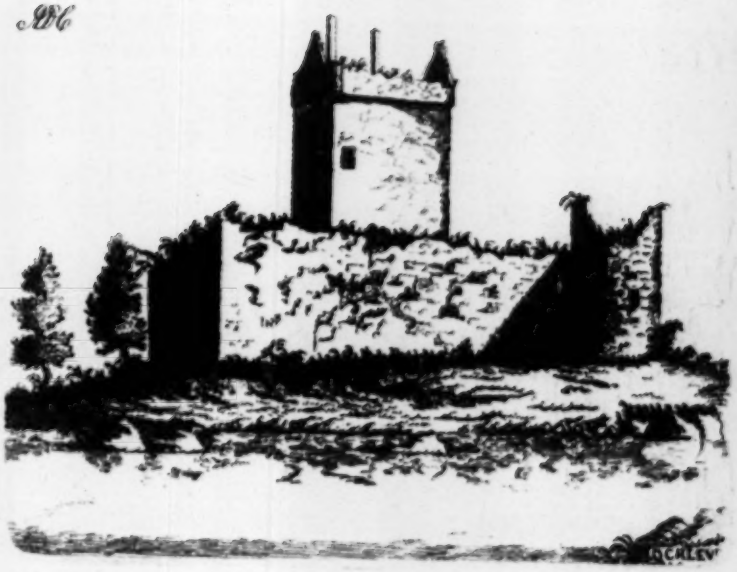
This View of the Cathedral is from the S.E. By whom it was originally built is uncertain. According to Boethius, it was only rebuilt in the 7th century, by Maldivinus the 55th King of Scotland.

SPYNIE.

THIS Caſtle, the reſidence of the Biſhops of Murray, is about a mile from Elgin. The ſquare tower, of which the above is a View, ſtood in the ſouth-weſt corner of an oblong ſquare of about 60 yards. Round the area were many different buildings, conſiſting of a chapel, tennis court, ſtables, &c. The entry was to the eaſt, which was ſecured by a portcullis.

The wall of the tower is about nine feet thick, and the different ſtories ſtrongly vaulted. This is a winding ſtair-caſe to the top, which has a battlement round.

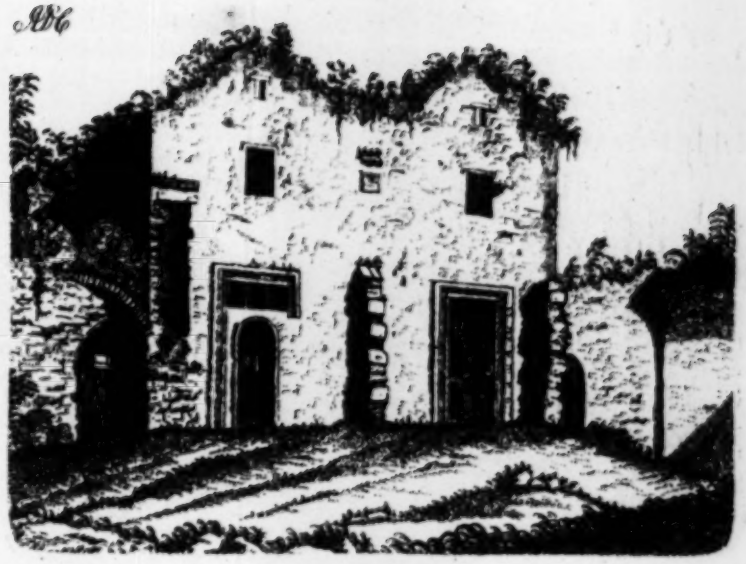
It is ſaid to have been built ſoon after the Cathedral at Elgin was begun, which was in July 1224.



LOCH-LEVEN.

THE Caſtle, of which this View is given, is built on a ſmall iſland, ſituated almoſt in the middle of Loch-Leven. By whom, or at what period, it was erected, is not known. In the reign of King Robert III. a grant was made of it from the crown to Douglas laird of Loch-Leven.

This iſland is famous for being the place of captivity of Mary Queen of Scots; and the ruins of a ſmall building are ſhewn as her priſon. Beſides this, there are the remains of a chapel, and a ſquare tower, conſiſting of a dungeon, and three ſtories of apartments above, the whole encompaſſed with a wall.

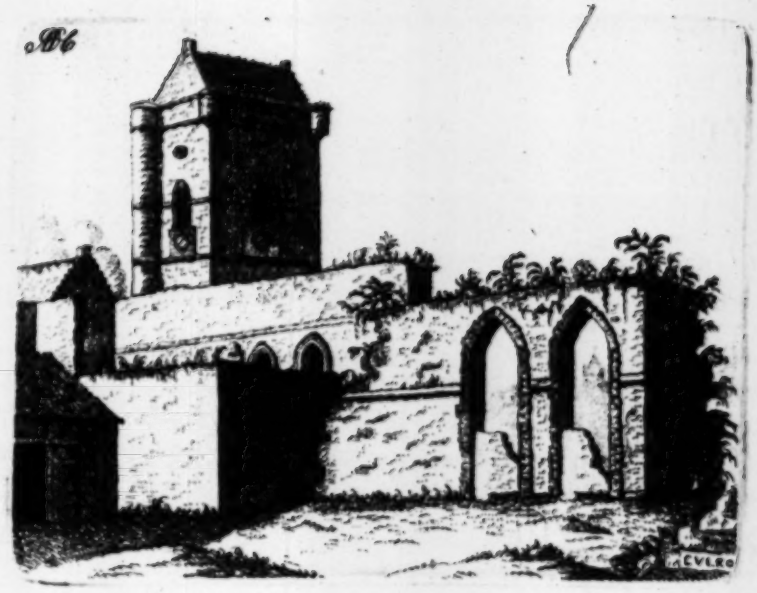


BALMERINOCH,

IN Fifeſhire, upon the Frith of Tay, about four miles above Dundee, was an Abbey remarkable for the beauty of its ſtructure, founded by King Alexander II. and his mother Ermergarda, in the year 1229, for Monks of the Ciſtertian order, who were brought from Melroſe with their firſt Abbot *Alanus*.

This houſe was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St Edward.

After the Reformation, Balmerinoch was erected into a temporal Lordſhip by King James VI. in favour of Sir James Elphinſton of Barnton, Secretary of State.



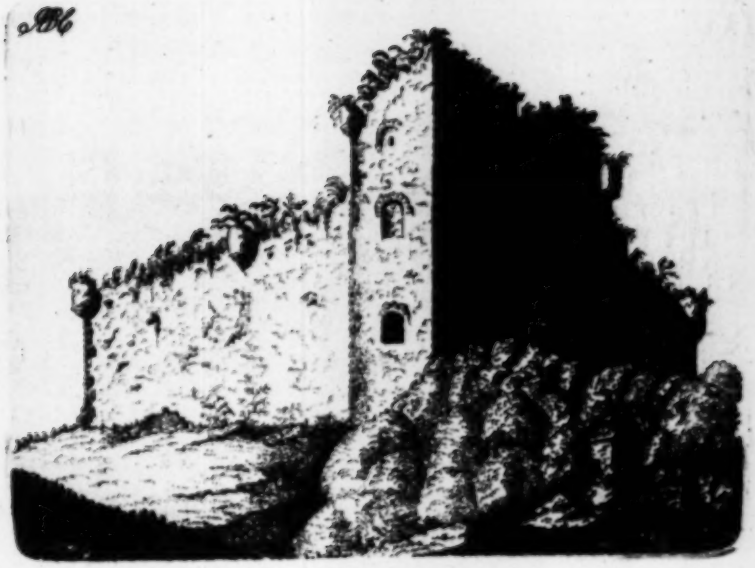
CULROSS,

IN the ſhire of Perth, ſituated upon the Frith of Forth, was an Abbey, founded by Malcolm Earl of Fife, in the year 1217, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary and *St Serf the Confeſſor*.

The Monks of this houſe were of the Order of the Ciſtertians, and brought from Kinloſs.

The laſt Abbot was Alexander, ſon to Sir James Colville of Ochiltree. In the year 1604, Sir James, brother to the above mentioned Alexander, was created Lord Colville of Culroſs, to whom King James VI. gave this Abbey.

It now belongs to the Earl of Dundonald.



D O U N.

IN the ſtewartry of Monteath, is ſituated on an eminence at the confluence of the rivers Teath and Kilbride.

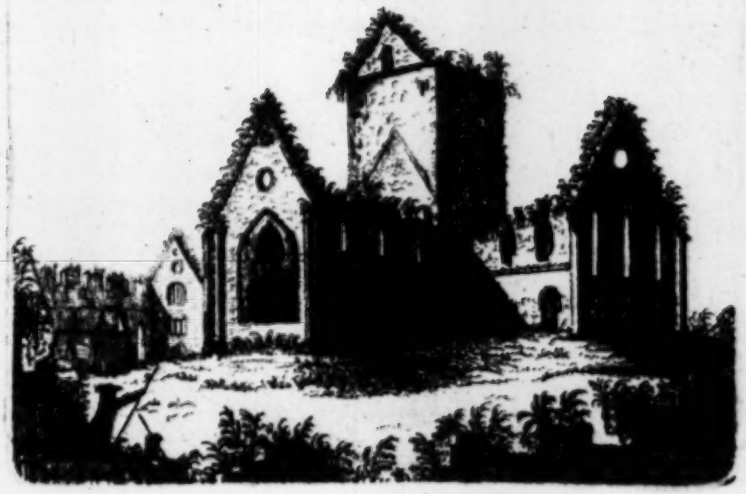
By whom this Caſtle was built is not known. The firſt mention we find of it, is Sir James Stewart of *Beath* being appointed Conſtable thereof to King James V. The ſon of this Sir James, in the year 1565, obtained a charter under the Great Seal, of certain lands, to be called the Barony of Doun. He was a ſteady friend to Queen Mary during the civil war; and his Caſtle of Doun was always a ſafe retreat to the loyaliſts.

This Caſtle belongs to the Earl of Moray.

BEAULIEU.

THIS Priory, commonly called Bewly, is ſituated upon the river of the ſame name, in Roſsſhire, about eleven miles from Inverneſs, and was founded, according to Fordun, in the year 1230, for Monks of the order of *Vallis Caullium*, by *John Biſſet*, whoſe charter is confirmed by Pope Gregory III.

At the Diſſolution of Monaſteries, Hugh, Lord Fraſer of Lovat, acquired this Priory from the laſt Prior; to which family it at preſent belongs.



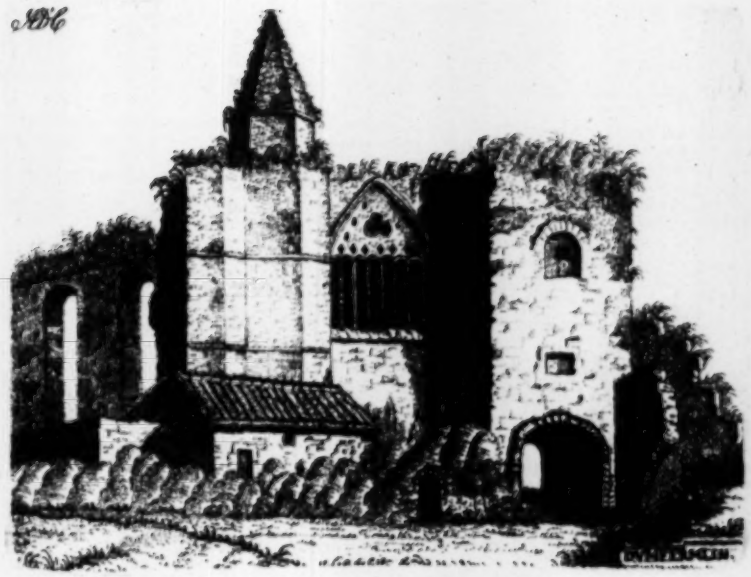
PLUSCARDINE,

IN the county of Moray, about ſix miles from Elgin, was a Priory, founded in the year 1230, for Monks of the order of *Vallis-Caullium*, by King Alexander II. in honour of St Andrew.

The walls which incloſed this houſe are ſtill remaining, and are nearly quadrangular. The Church is almoſt in the centre, built in form of a croſs, having a ſquare tower in the middle. The oratory and refectory join the ſouth end of the Church, under which was the dormitory. The Chapter-houſe has been of fine workmanſhip, of an octagonal form.

The remains of the Prior's houſe, and of the cells, are contiguous to the Church; and the whole together merit the attention of the curious traveller.

This Priory is the property of the Earl of Fife.



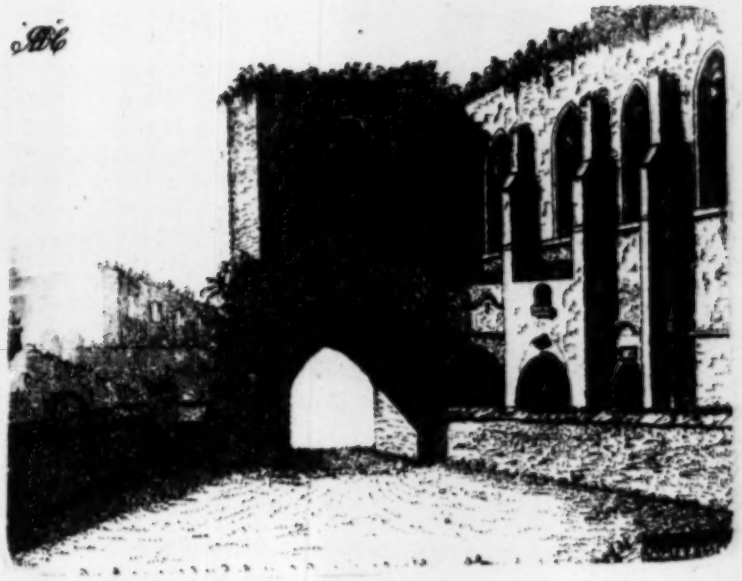
DUNFERMLINE,

Plate I.

IN the ſhire of Fife, is ſituated about four miles above Queensferry.

This noble Monaſtery was begun by King Malcolm III. ſurnamed Canmore, and finiſhed by King Alexander I. In ſome old MSS. it is called *Monaſterium de Monte Infirmorum*, from whence it is ſuppoſed to have originally been intended as an hoſpital. About the year 1124, King David I. changed it into an Abbey, and placed here 13 Benedictine Monks, which he brought on purpoſe from Canterbury. It was richly endowed, and was the burial place of many of our Scottiſh Monarchs and Nobility.

The Church and Monaſtery were dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and St Margaret Queen of Scotland.



DUNFERMLINE.

PLATE II.

THE firſt Abbot of this Monaſtery was *Gosfridus*, who lived in the year 1153. The laſt was *George Durie*, Commendator and Archdean of St Andrews. At the general diſſolution of Monaſteries, *Dunfermline* was given to Secretary Pitcairne, next to the Maſter of Gray, and afterwards to Alexander Seton, a younger ſon of George Lord Seton, who, in the year 1591, obtained the title of Lord Urquhart, and afterwards in 1605, was created Earl of Dunfermline.

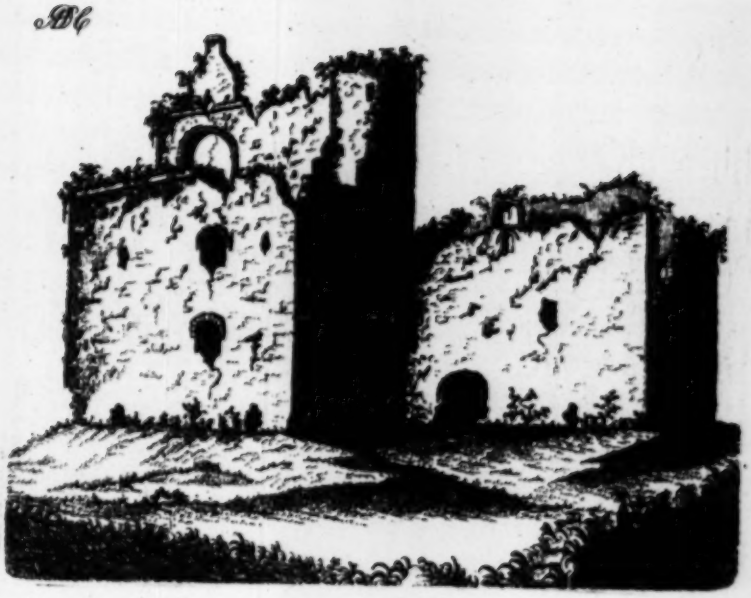
In the Palace, which is adjoining to this building, King Charles I. was born.

St MONANCE.

THE Chapel of St Monance, in the ſhire of Fife, is ſituated on the ſea coaſt, in the Frith of Forth, about eight miles from St Andrews. It was founded by King David II. in the year 1369, the ſervice of it was performed by a hermit.

It was a large building, in form of a croſs, with a ſteeple in the centre. At the ſolicitation of Friar *John Muir*, then Vicar of the Dominicans or Black Friars, afterwards Firſt Provincial of Scotland, King James III. gave this houſe to that order. The walls of the ſouth and north parts of the croſs are ſtill ſtanding, but unroofed. The eaſt end, with the ſteeple, are entire, and ſerve for the preſent church to the pariſh of Abercromby.

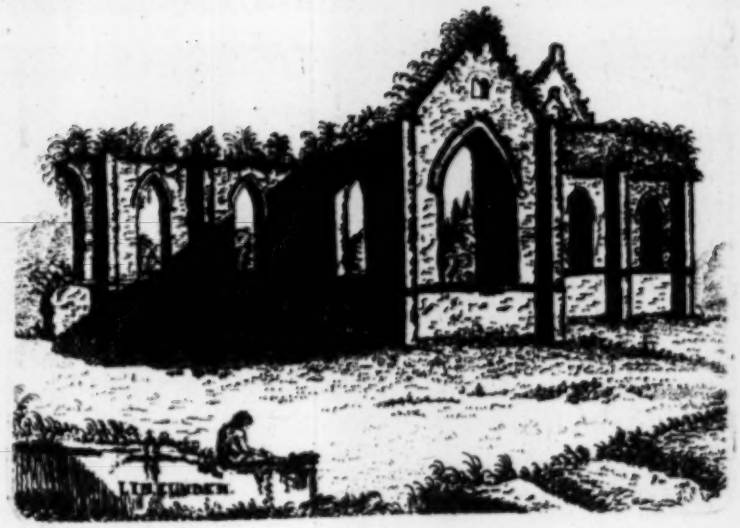
It was annexed to the Monaſtery of Dominicans at St Andrews by King James V.



RAVENS-CRAIG,

IN Aberdeenſhire, ſituated on the water of Uggie, near Peterhead, was a Caſtle of great ſtrength; the river, which is of conſiderable depth, waſhes the walls on the north ſide. It was likewiſe defended by a ditch and a draw-bridge in the front. The walls are of great thickneſs, in which are ſeveral ſmall apartments, with loop holes. There is no tradition as to the time when it was built, nor by whom.

It appears from an old manuſcript account of the *Mariſchal* family, that Sir Edward Keith, the 15th in deſcent from him who ſlew *Camus*, the Daniſh General, at the battle of Barry, in Angus, in the reign of King David Bruce, obtained, by marriage with Lady Iſabella Keith, the whole pariſh of Peterhead, in which this Caſtle lies.

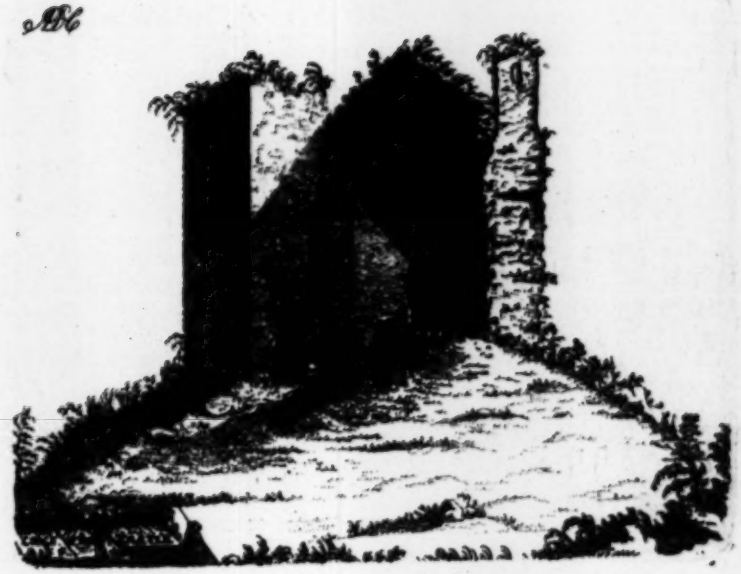


LINCLUDEN,

IN Galloway, ſituated upon the water of Cludan, where it falls into the river Nith, about two miles above Dumfries, was originally a Convent of Black or Benedictine Nuns, founded by Uthred, father to Rolland Lord of Galloway, in the reign of King Malcolm IV. but, on account of the diſſolute manners of the Nuns, was, by Archibald the Grim, Earl of Douglas, changed into a Provoſtry, in the reign of King Robert III.

In the chancel, almoſt oppoſite to where the high altar ſtood, is a beautiful tomb of Margaret, daughter to King Robert III. wife of Archibald Earl of Douglas, Duke of Tourain.

In a ſmall chancel, to the eaſt of the nave of the Church, there has been another altar, over which are various figures.

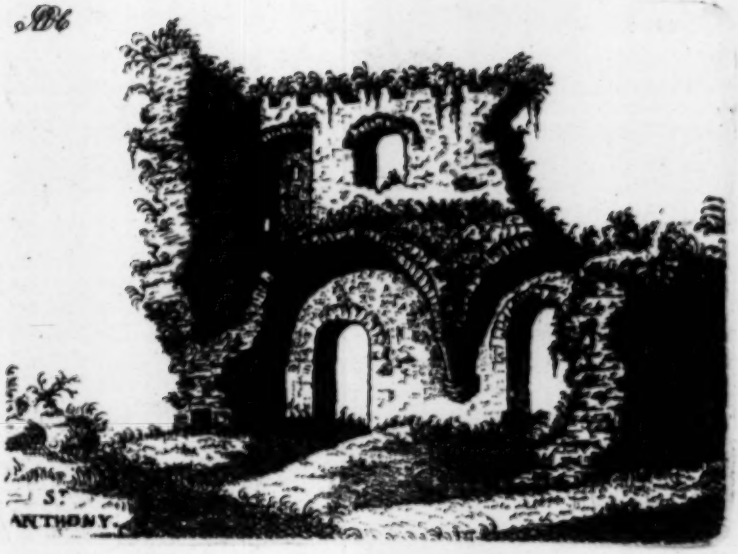


CRUIXTON.

CRUIXTON CASTLE, in the ſhire of Renfrew, about two miles from Paiſley, is ſituated on the ſummit of a hill, commanding an extenſive view of a well cultivated country.

Nothing remains of this once magnificent building, except the fragment of a ſquare tower. It is not known by whom this Caſtle was built; but theſe lands were long in the poſſeſſion of the Crocs, once a powerful family in this county.

In the reign of Malcolm II. the eſtate went to the family of Stewart, afterwards Earls and Dukes of Lennox, by a marriage with the heireſs of Robert de Croc.

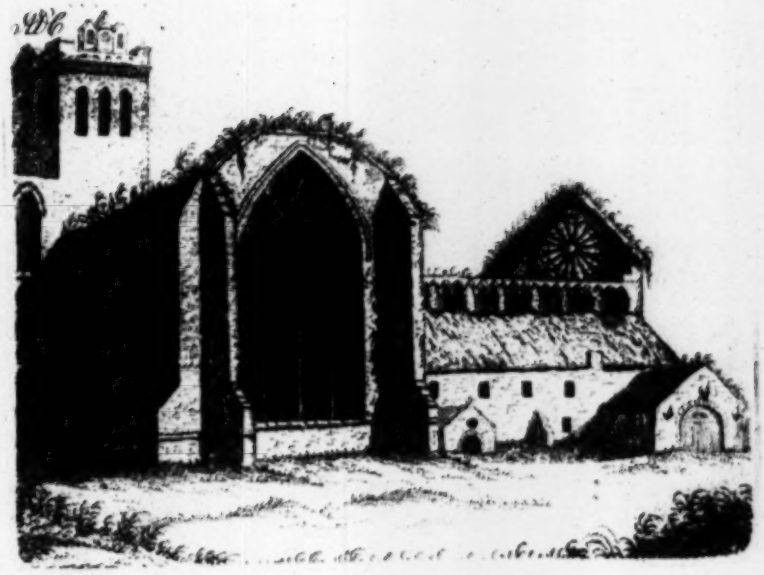


St ANTHONY's CHAPEL,

BELONGING to a Hermitage, ſituated on the northern extremity of the hill called *Arthur's Seat*, near the Abbey of Holyroodhouſe. The walls of the Hermitage are quite demoliſhed, and a few years will leave no trace of the ruins of the chapel.

The area of this building is 43 feet in length, and 18 in breadth. It had a handſome Gothic roof, which is now fallen down. At the weſt end was a tower, 19 feet ſquare, and about 40 feet high.

The Monaſtery of St Anthony, to which this Hermitage and Chapel probably belonged, was at Leith.



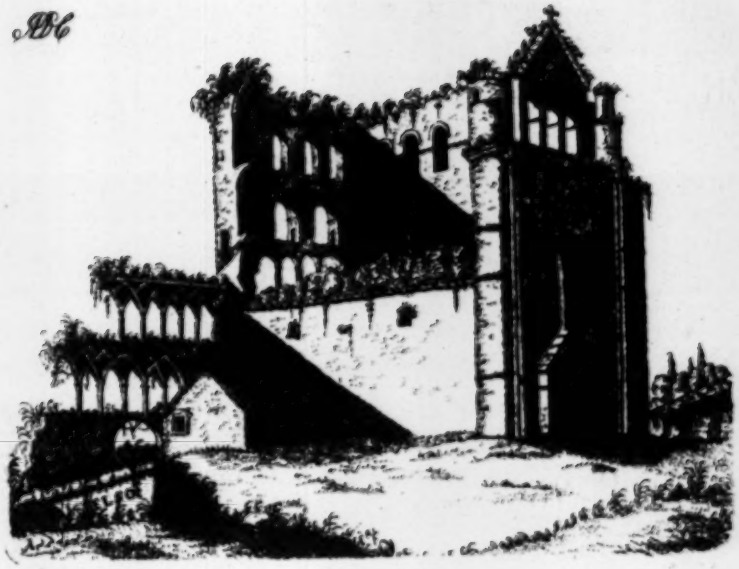
JEDBURGH,

FORMERLY called Jedworth, in Tiviotdale, was an Abbey, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the river Jed, near its junction with the Tiviot, founded by King David I. for Canons Regular, brought from Beauvais, where they had been eſtabliſhed by *Yvo Carnutenſis*, in a Monaſtery dedicated to *St Quintine*, of which he was Provoſt, before he became Biſhop of Chartres. The firſt Abbot was *Oſbertus*, who died anno 1174.

In the year 1622, it was erected into a temporal lordſhip, in favour of Sir Andrew Kerr of Ferneherſt, anceſtor to the Marquis of Lothian.

Reſtennote, in Angus and Canonby, in Roxburghſhire, were Cells or Priories belonging to this Abbey.

There was likewiſe a Convent founded at Jedburgh by the citizens, anno 1513, for Franciſcans.



KELSO,

OR CALCHOU, in the ſhire of Roxburgh, or Tiviotdale, is ſituated at the mouth of the river Tiviot, upon the north ſide of the Tweed. This Monaſtery was one of the ſix in Scotland of the Order of the Tyronenſes.

The original foundation was at Selkirk, by King David I. then Earl of Cumberland, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St John the Evangeliſt. It was afterwards removed to Roxburgh, as a ſituation more commodious, and from thence to Kelſo, where it was at laſt ſettled, and a magnificent houſe founded on the 22d of May 1128, by King David I. at the perſuaſion of the Biſhop of Glaſgow, and the religious Nobles.

The Abbacy at preſent belongs to the Duke of Roxburgh, whoſe anceſtor, Sir Robert Ker of Ceſsford, obtained it from King James VI. in the year 1605, upon the forfeiture of Francis Earl of Bothwell, Admiral of Scotland.

DUNADEER.

THIS Caſtle, alſo called Dun o'Dore, ſtands on the ſummit of a conſiderable hill, riſing out of the flat country of the Garrioch, about twelve miles from Old Meldrum.

It was a place of great ſtrength, defended by a double ditch and rampart. The building is now entirely demoliſhed, except part of one end, which is the ſubject of the above plate.

It is ſaid to have been the reſidence of Gregory the Great, King of Scotland, who, in the year 892, according to Leſlie and other Scottiſh hiſtorians, died in this Caſtle; and was from thence carried to Jona, where he was buried.